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Decision to Provide Uranium to France Assailed in Australia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — A decision by Australia to resume uranium sales to France has been strongly attacked by critics within the governing Labor Party who point to their country's opposition to French nuclear tests.

The furor over the issue is testing the authority and credibility of the government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke as it fights to persuade Australian unions and the international business community to support a crisis budget announced Tuesday, political analysts said Thursday.

The decision to resume supplying uranium to France's state electricity agency, Electricité de France, was part of a package of budget measures to expand exports, increase revenues, curb imports and cut government spending on social welfare and in other politically sensitive areas.

The program is designed to cut the projected budget deficit for 1986-87 to 3.5 billion Australian dollars ($2.16 billion), 2.2 billion Australian dollars lower than last year.

The ban on the sale of uranium to France, first imposed in 1984, was reaffirmed only last month by the Australian Labor Party's national conference, which said the government would refuse to sell uranium to France until it stopped testing nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

The Labor Party has been strongly opposed to testing nuclear weapons and the sale of Australian uranium for other than peaceful purposes.

However, the trade minister, John S. Dawkins, said Thursday that the uranium-sale embargo against France had been "ineffective" and that the 66 million dollars in annual sales to France under the suspended contract could be used to sustain social welfare payments.

He said the government did not relish the decision but "we've got to come to terms with Australia's really serious economic circumstances." France has experienced little difficulty in obtaining uranium on the spot market since Australia suspended its contract.

Budget figures show that Australia's foreign debt amounts to 86 billion Australian dollars and that it is increasing rapidly. Bankers say that repaying this debt will consume nearly 40 percent of Australia's export income for this fiscal year.

Mr. Hawke had earlier warned that the country's economic difficulties, which he attributed primarily to depressed prices in overseas markets for its major farm and mineral exports, were "as great as the crisis of war."

He said Australia had been living beyond its means for too long and had to accept a fall in living standards if a sound basis for recovery were to be laid.

Three Labor Party members of Parliament stormed out of the chamber when the Treasury minister, Paul Keating, announced the decision to resume the uranium sales in his budget speech. One of them, John Scott from South Australia, said Wednesday that if Mr. Hawke was "going to thumb his nose at the national conference he can go to hell."

Aside from the uranium issue, Mr. Hawke and his supporters also faced serious challenges over the budget from trade unions and the international financial community.

The unions, a traditional ally of Labor, have refused to accept a government proposal that anticipated demands for wage increases be reduced by 2 percent to hold down the costs of doing business.

Simon Crean, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said his organization opposed the plan but would consider other methods of wage restraint.

While initial reaction to the budget from local businesses and the press was favorable, international currency dealers, investors and traders are apparently skeptical that the government can deliver on

See AUSTRALIA, Page 2

The Associated Press

A child looks at the tomb of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. in a suburban Manila cemetery.

3 Years After Aquino's Assassination, Both He and His Wife Loom Larger

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — In an emotional ceremony Thursday, President Corazon C. Aquino dedicated a granite slab in the figure of a man, with arms and legs akimbo, on the tarmac at Manila International Airport where her husband was assassinated three years ago.

The assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. is recognized as having been the beginning of the revolution that brought down Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The figure of a man in white sprawled on the airport runway became the symbol that unified a growing opposition to Mr. Marcos and gave rise to his unexpected challenger, Mrs. Aquino.

Now that her husband, known to Filipinos as Ninoy, has succeeded through his widow in deposing Mr. Marcos, his symbolism as a national martyr has been evolving.

Mrs. Aquino has developed her own strong political personality and symbolism, in some ways outgrowing her husband's shadow. She still refers often to his legacy and appears on television beside his framed portrait. But she is no longer, as one of Aquino's admirers said recently, president by proxy.

When Filipinos were asked their thoughts about Aquino's legacy in conversations this week, most were eager to turn to a subject that was much more on their minds — the presidency of his widow.

The granite plaque, which one of the ceremony's organizers said would remain in the tarmac where Aquino was gunned down, to be walked upon by passengers and passed over by aircraft, is in keeping with the low-key remembrances Mrs. Aquino has insisted on.

She rejected the renaming of the airport for her husband, or the replacing of a Mount Rushmore-style bust of Mr. Marcos with one of Aquino.

The palace announced that the anniversary of Aquino's death would not be a national holiday, "in line with the president's strict policy of not favoring her family."

Nevertheless, this has been a week filled with remembrances of Aquino, complete with cultural programs dedicated to his memory, a candlelight ceremony, a fireworks display and an exhibit of memorabilia that included his blood-stained clothing.

Aquino was a powerful and ebul-

See AQUINO, Page 2

Soviet, U.S. Set New Talks On Arms Control Issues

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — U.S. and Soviet officials will meet Sept. 5-6 in Washington to pursue discussions on arms control begun this month in Moscow, the U.S. government said Thursday.

[Administrations sources say the delegations will discuss prospects for a second summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, The Washington Post reported Wednesday, from Santa Barbara.]

Larry Speakes, the spokesman for President Ronald Reagan, announced the September meeting from California, where Mr. Reagan is on vacation.

Mr. Speakes said he was unaware of any "specific discussion" about a timetable being set for a summit meeting of the two leaders.

"The ball, in arranging a timetable for a summit and in arranging agreements, is in the Soviet court," he said.

Mr. Speakes expressed impatience with recent Soviet statements, including a speech this week by Mr. Gorbachev, accusing the United States of being intransigent on arms control.

"The Soviet government has not responded to the president's letter" of last month "with serious, detailed arms control proposals," he said. "If the Soviets are interested in eliminating nuclear weapons, then they should get down to business in responding to the president's letter and in discussions at Geneva."

■ **Follow-Up Meeting**

Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported earlier from Santa Barbara:

The Washington meeting will be a follow-up to one held between the two delegations this month in Moscow. After that meeting, U.S. officials reported little substantive progress but said they were encouraged by the absence of rhetoric from the Soviet side.

Speaking of the earlier meeting, officials said the two sides had carefully gone over arms control proposals contained in an exchange of letters between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan. The only reported agreement they reached was a decision to meet again.

It also was learned Wednesday that Soviet and U.S. officials privately had discussed, for planning purposes, holding a second summit between Nov. 17 and Dec. 5.

This summit planning is based on the assumption that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will meet in Washington and that the Soviet leader would then make some other stopovers of his choice, including a possible visit to the president's ranch near Santa Barbara.

However, the source who disclosed the date of the follow-up meeting early in September said the Reagan administration was operating on the assumption that the Soviet Union might not formally agree on a summit date until after the U.S. midterm elections Nov. 4.

In that event, he said, the administration is prepared to allow the summit to slip until early next year.

Meanwhile, new details emerged on the content of the president's July 25 reply to Mr. Gorbachev.

As disclosed by administration sources, the letter proposes at least a seven-and-a-half-year hiatus before initial deployment of a Strategic Defense Initiative anti-missile defense system. It also specifically repeats the U.S. offer to share the

See ARMS, Page 2

Berlin Funds Were Used To Pay for Deaver Trip

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Embassy in Bonn used West German funds, earmarked for the occupying powers in West Berlin, to pay the round-trip air fare between Washington and Berlin for Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff, and a business associate, according to a State Department spokesman.

A West German press attaché said that the Berlin budget was earmarked for specific items that precluded payment of air fare for Mr. Deaver and the associate, William Sittman.

Mr. Deaver, who made the trip in February, repaid the $3,956 in June, the spokesman, Charles Redman, said Wednesday.

Randall J. Turk, Mr. Deaver's attorney, said the lobbyist was unaware that the embassy had paid the fares and would never have received the money had he known about it. Mr. Turk said Mr. Deaver had repaid the money to remove any suggestion that there was anything improper.

The questions raised concerning

AP

Michael K. Deaver

the legality and propriety of the use of the West German funds are the latest to emerge in public scrutiny of Mr. Deaver's lobbying activities since leaving the government in May 1985.

A network of friends, some of them in high public office, that he acquired while he was in the government has helped him recruit and serve his lobbying clients.

Mr. Deaver is a close friend of President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy. His lobbying is being investigated by a court-appointed independent counsel and by a congressional subcommittee, which last week voted 17-0 to adopt a staff report alleging that Mr. Deaver might have committed perjury.

Richard R. Burt, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, expressed qualms in June about the legality of the payment, according to a report by the staff of the investigations subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. Mr. Burt and his wife invited Mr. Deaver to Berlin in February, when Mr. Deaver stayed at the ambassador's residence.

Mr. Burt raised questions about the payment in a conversation with John C. Kornblum, U.S. chief of mission in West Berlin, the report said.

"Ambassador Burt called Kornblum in Berlin and inquired about the legality of the payment of the air fare and possible reimbursement," the report said. "Mr. Kornblum assured him it was legal and that there could be reimbursement."

Peter Mende, a press attaché in the West German Embassy in Washington, said that the $400 million West Germany provided annually for the Berlin Occupation Budget was earmarked for specific purchases, such as local labor and transportation of goods, that precluded the payment of air fare for a private consultant.

"I don't see any possibility that, with our knowledge, anybody could have paid him," Mr. Mende said.

Mr. Redman said, however, that the allied forces enjoyed wide discretion in their use of the Berlin budget.

Mr. Burt did not return telephone messages left in both Bonn and Berlin. Peter Samson, a press aide to Mr. Burt in Berlin, where the ambassador was visiting, said:

"Since it's become a legal issue, we're not going to comment on any of the details. Let the courts take care if it."

The ambassador said in June that he and his wife, Gahl, who had been hired by Mr. Deaver as Mrs. Reagan's social secretary, had invited Mr. Deaver to Berlin to seek a contract to publicize next year's 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin.

However, Mr. Deaver later told the congressional committee that the Burts had invited Mr. Deaver to Berlin "to provide advice and assistance on how to organize a gala." In fact, Mr. Deaver made a contract proposal to Berlin officials later that month.

Mr. Redman said Mr. Deaver's expertise in public relations had led to the invitation and the payment of the air fare.

The embassy did not pay for the air fares of any other business executives seeking the public relations contract, he said.

U.S. Taxes May Rise for Some Abroad

By Carl Hartman
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Many Americans who earn $70,000 to $95,000 a year abroad will have to pay more taxes under the proposed U.S. tax reform law, according to experts familiar with the measure.

Under existing law, Americans working abroad do not have to pay taxes on the first $80,000 earned in another country. That amount was scheduled to rise eventually to $95,000.

But the tax revision bill approved by congressional conferees and which the full Congress is expected to pass next month would limit the excludable amount to $70,000, beginning with 1987 income. Only earned income is affected; interest and dividends are taxed as they are in the United States.

The provision "could hit many American executives working in a foreign country," according to Commerce Clearing House, a publishing company that specializes in tax law.

In a recent article, it recommended that overseas employees try to shift as much 1987 income as possible into 1986, before the new law goes into effect.

Under the tax reform bill, the earned income exclusion would not be subject to the new minimum tax that would make it harder for other Americans legally to avoid paying any taxes. But the exclusion could no longer be used for any time spent working in five countries affected by official U.S. travel restrictions: Libya, Cuba, North Korea, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Bill Beddow, who follows taxes for the U.S. National Constructors Association, suggested that the $70,000 figure was misleading because it could include expense payments that the Internal Revenue Service considered as income.

He gave as an example the case of an engineer making $35,000 to $40,000 in a country such as Saudi Arabia. If the employer paid the cost of sending the engineer's children to the United States for schooling, Mr. Beddow said, that would be considered additional income for tax purposes.

A taxpayer abroad need not claim the $70,000 exclusion. People living in a country where income taxes are higher than in the United States, as is the case in much of Western Europe, can take the amount of tax they pay in that country as a credit against their U.S. taxes.

The reform bill also would require employers to withhold tax from pension payments sent to foreign addresses.

Scott Stewart/The Associated Press

Homemade Cannon Injures 4 in Virginia

U.S. Treasury agents seizing a homemade anti-tank weapon in Arlington, Virginia, after it discharged, apparently accidently, causing an explosion at a nearby service station and injuring four persons. Two men were arrested, one of them an aide to a U.S. congressman from Oregon. Page 3.

Japanese Set Sail for Ancestral Tombs

After 11 Years, Soviet Allows Visits to Occupied Islands

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A group of mostly elderly Japanese set sail from a northern port Thursday to make the first visits permitted in 11 years to ancestral graves on islands that Japan lost to the Soviet Union in 1945.

The scheduled four-day journey, likely to be an emotional experience for the 52 group members, is the first tangible benefit resulting from recent attempts by the two countries to improve their generally bumpy relationship.

For most of the men and women who left Thursday morning from the Hokkaido city of Nemuro, this probably will be their only return home since the Soviet Union seized the islands at the end of World War II and expelled them.

"We deliberately selected aged people," the group leader, Tsurunosuke Bukawa, said by telephone before boarding the chartered ship Hokusei Maru. "For many of them this may be the last opportunity to visit their family tombs."

One elderly woman said, "I feel as if I'm going to see my late father."

The occupied islands — known in Japanese as Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group — are the southernmost links in the Kuril chain, stretching northeast from Hokkaido.

Japan has long insisted that they were seized illegally, and refers to them as its "northern territories." The Soviet Union, in turn, claims the islands as its rightful possessions in the Allied postwar division of the defeated Japanese empire. It has repeatedly made clear that it has no intention of even discussing the possibility of giving them back.

According to United States and Japanese defense officials, Moscow in recent years has significantly augmented its military strength on the islands with more than 10,000 ground troops and 40 advanced MiG-23 fighter planes. Much of the build-up has taken place on Etorofu, which has been off-limits to outsiders.

Visits for the purpose of tending graves, an important part of Japanese religious tradition, were allowed from 1964 to 1975. About 300 Japanese, a tiny fraction of the 16,000 islanders expelled in 1945, made the trip, carrying identification cards issued by the government in Tokyo.

But in 1976, amid worsening tensions, Moscow insisted that visitors also obtain passports and visas. Japan said no, on the ground that it would have legitimized the Soviet occupation.

The Soviet decision to revert to the 1975 arrangements came as part of broader efforts to improve relationships with the United States and its allies. In Asia especially, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has shown keen interest in expanding diplomatic influence.

In return for concessions on the grave-visit issue, Moscow extracted a promise from Japan to resume talks later this year on science and economic cooperation. Japanese leaders assume that they have become more important as Mr. Gorbachev tries to modernize the Soviet economy. Japan's technology could help him, in providing consumer goods and in developing natural-gas deposits in Siberia and on the continental shelf of Sakhalin Island.

Israeli Immigrant Roots Remain Near the Surface

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — Members of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's staff were curious when Yardena, their usually surly Moroccan-born cleaning lady, showed up at work humming contentedly one morning last month during Mr. Peres's surprise summit meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco.

"I'm so happy!" she explained. "I've been waiting 38 years for this. My prime minister has gone to meet my king!"

Some Israeli political analysts say the pride that Mr. Peres's visit to Hassan triggered in the cleaning lady and others among Israel's nearly 500,000 Jews of Moroccan origin will one day pay him dividends at the polls.

But even if it does not, the incident illustrates that despite Israel's success in absorbing immigrants, the lands of their origins still exert a telling emotional, psychological and cultural influence on many Israelis.

Thirty-eight years after the creation of the state, more than 42 percent of all Israeli Jews are foreign-born, and an equal percentage has at least one immigrant parent.

The domestic service of the state-owned Israeli radio broadcasts in a dozen languages, including Russian, English, French, Spanish, Hungarian and Maghribi, an Arabic dialect spoken mostly in Morocco.

There are scores of clubs for Jews of various backgrounds.

When a prominent Israeli parliamentarian was finally able to bring his mother's body from her native Radom, Poland, to Israel for reburial, four busloads of immigrants representing one of those clubs, the Association of Radom Jews, appeared for the service.

One of the regular publications of another club, the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, recently carried an Israeli restaurant advertisement for a "real American bagel and lox." There are so many Israelis of Indian origin in Kiryat Gat, southwest of Jerusalem, that they support a local cricket club.

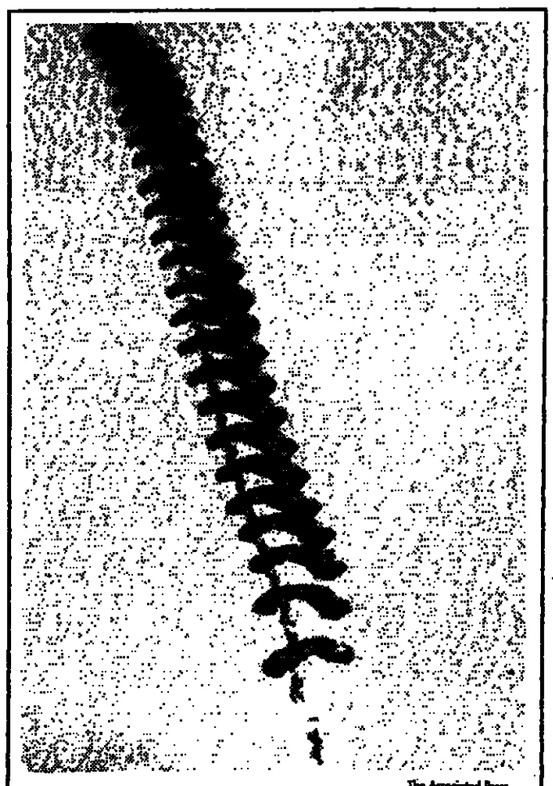
During the recent World Cup soccer competition, the thousands of Jews who immigrated from Argentina in the 1970s were among the most vocal supporters for the soccer star Diego Maradona.

About 60,000 former Soviet Jews are linked to special dish antennas that bring regular Soviet television broadcasts into their homes by satellite.

And until recently, at least, there was a "Bulgarian Parliament" in Jaffa composed of immigrant elders who met daily in a local coffee shop to discuss such burning issues as whether it is possible for a man to walk on the moon. (They decided — on a split vote and despite evidence to the contrary — that it wasn't.)

Israeli governments, acting out of a combination of ideology and necessity, have traditional-

See ISRAEL, Page 2



The Associated Press

A PARACHUTE RECORD — The British Royal Marines free-fall parachute team set a world record for a stacked group jump at Dunkeswell, England, on Wednesday with 24 members jumping at one time.

INSIDE

■ U.S. soldiers will begin training Nicaraguan rebel leaders in the near future. Page 2.

■ Uganda's leader said his forces crushed an attack by rebels in the north. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S consumer prices were unchanged in July. Page 11.

■ The Soviet Union has approach GATT about participating in the next round of world trade negotiations. Page 11.

TOMORROW

In the 1980s, writers and Hollywood do not get on any better than in the '30s. In Weekend.

Jonathan Player

On the Suffolk coast, a mecca for those who love seafood and solitude. Travel, Page 9.

Escalating Tanker War Could Spread Conflict in Gulf, U.S. Officials Say

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iran and Iraq have attacked more merchant ships in the Gulf this year than in all of 1985 in what U.S. officials say is a new phase of the war that is of growing concern to U.S. leaders.

Not only are the Gulf attacks becoming more frequent, U.S. officials said, but they also are covering a wider area, raising fears that the escalating "tanker war" will further inflame the region.

Iraq bombed three ships in the southern part of the Gulf on Aug. 12, and Iran, using helicopters rigged with anti-submarine torpedoes, has attacked three ships this week, including a tanker hauling oil from Abu Dhabi.

Although some of the ships attacked in recent months have been badly damaged and some crew members killed, none has been sunk.

"This is part of a clear escalatory pattern," an administration official said Wednesday. "It's very troubling, especially because small Gulf states are going out of their way to be neutral."

Figures from the U.S. Maritime Administration and other sources show that Iran and Iraq have attacked ships in the Gulf 144 times since the attacks on tankers began March 27, 1984. So far this year there have been 59 attacks, compared with 45 in 1985 and 40 in 1934.

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

Neither side's pilots have bombed U.S.-flag ships, officials said, but the frequent presence of Iranian fighter-bombers has kept anti-aircraft crews at their stations much of the time aboard the small U.S. naval force in the Gulf.

U.S. civilian and military officials have long expressed concern that the naval war would spread across the Gulf to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners condemned this week as "utter madness" the most recent attacks on tankers. Last week, Iraq bombed supertankers for the first time near the Strait of Hormuz in the extreme southern Gulf.

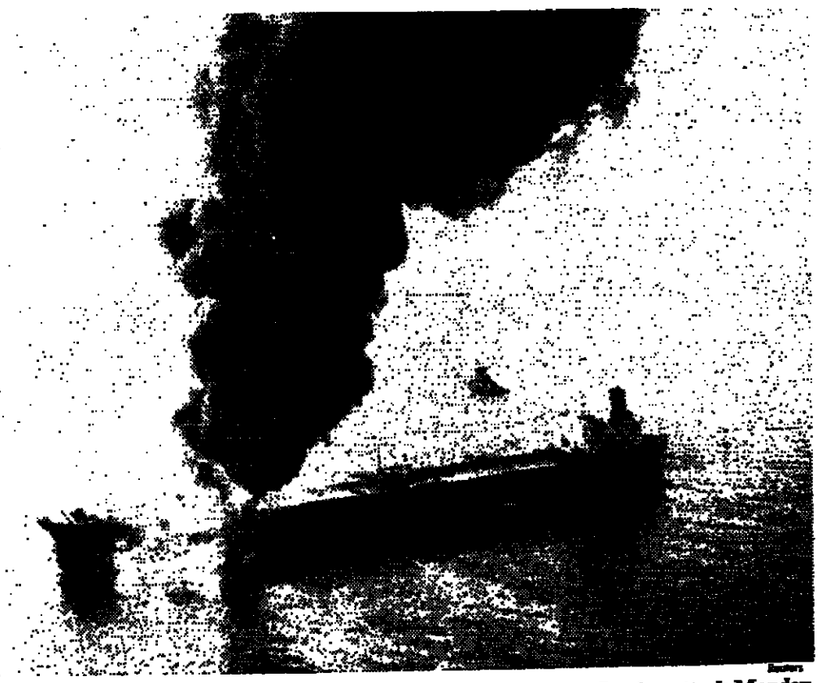
"There is no flag that conveys safety" now that Iranian and Iraqi aircraft are attacking ships outside the "exclusion zones" they had marked earlier in the Gulf, said Rear Admiral John F. Addams. He recently returned to Washington after three years of commanding the navy's Middle East Force in the Gulf.

As dangerous as the situation is, he said in an interview, "what we can do is very limited" because U.S. forces in the area are so thin.

The U.S. force consists of four or five destroyers, which rotate in and out of the Gulf, and the lightly armed command ship LaSalle, docked at Bahrain.

The U.S. Air Force provides warning and general surveillance through its unarmed airborne warning and control system aircraft flying out of Riyadh.

Although Saudi Arabia has a sizable navy, its patrols in the Gulf have been increased only slightly, apparently because of fear of provoking a war with Iran, according to U.S. Defense Department officials.



Reuters

The supertanker Akarita burning in the Gulf after it was hit in an Iranian attack Monday.

■ Iraq Reports New Raids

Iraq said its jet fighters had launched a "devastating raid" Thursday on an Iranian power station in Ahwaz, in Khuzistan province, The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain, quoting a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman.

The Iraqi spokesman, in a broadcast on Baghdad Radio, monitored in Bahrain, also said that Iran's naval forces had destroyed three Iranian gunboats in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

All the Iraqi planes returned safely to base the spokesman said.

■ Iran Says Bombers Arrested

Iran's internal security chief announced Thursday the breakup of several "terrorist networks" linked with Iraq, including one held responsible for a car bomb explosion Saturday in the holy city of Qom, Reuters reported from Tehran.

Thirteen persons were killed and 100 were injured in the bombing outside a Shiite Moslem shrine in Qom.

"Those who brought the bomb from Iraq and those who planted it in Qom have been arrested," said Mohammed Mohammadi Reyshahri, the minister of information and security, on Tehran Radio.

He said a plan by a different group to explode bombs Friday at a prayer meeting in Tehran and at four economic centers last month had been foiled and its members arrested, together with a members of a third group involved in previous bombings in Tehran.

On Aug. 12, Iraqi bombers flew longer than ever before, apparently refueling in midair, to hit a 392,000-ton Cypriot supertanker and two other ships loading Iranian oil at a new transfer point on the island of Sirri.

Iran transported oil there in its own tankers to spare foreign ships the dangerous trip to the main loading terminal at Kharg Island. Iran has since moved the southern terminal to Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz to bring the facility under the protection of anti-aircraft batteries at Bandar Abbas, officials said.

Iran also has changed tactics, striking ships in the southern Gulf with missile helicopters based on islands.

Soviet Plants Reviewed After Failure At Chernobyl

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, because of the Chernobyl accident, is considering locating nuclear reactors outside populated areas and redesigning them so that workers cannot override safety systems, officials said Thursday.

At a news conference to discuss the official Soviet report on the accident April 26, Andronik M. Petrosyants, head of the state atomic energy committee, said the disaster had "hurt the Soviet nuclear power program badly."

He added that "the lessons of Chernobyl of course cannot be unheeded."

The Soviet report is in two parts, the first explaining what caused the release of radiation and the second describing the reactor design, medical and environmental consequences of the accident and the decontamination project.

The accident at the four-reactor nuclear power station in the northern Ukraine was caused almost entirely by human error, according to Valeri Legasov, first deputy director of a leading Soviet nuclear power body, the Kurchatov institute.

He outlined six mistakes responsible for the steam and chemical explosions that tore open the No. 4 reactor, killing two workers at the site and spewing radioactive contamination across Europe.

Leonid A. Ilyin, head of the Health Ministry institute overseeing care for Chernobyl victims, said that the death toll had risen to 31 and that 203 persons had suffered from radiation sickness.

He said the radiation patients and most of the 135,000 people evacuated from areas contaminated by the accident would receive annual medical examinations for the rest of their lives.

Yuri A. Izrael, head of the Soviet environmental committee, said the radiation level around the No. 4 reactor was still "several roentgens per hour," much higher than normal background levels.

Mr. Legasov elaborated on a Politburo report in July that placed blame for the accident on a badly planned experiment that was being conducted on the No. 4 reactor on the night of the disaster.

He said the experiment was designed to test how long a turbine generator, normally powered by steam from the reactor, would continue to operate in the event of a total power failure and a reactor shutdown.

During the experiment, there was an increase in the temperature of the reactor core and a steam buildup in the reactor and the pipes leading into it, Mr. Legasov said.

The first explosion was caused by the steam buildup, then subsequent blasts followed when steam covered hot reactor parts, he said.

Mr. Legasov said the unsanctioned experiment included the following six safety violations:

- The number of spare control rods in place was reduced below permissible levels.
- Automatic controls for the reactor's power level were shut off.
- Two backup recycling pumps were turned on as well as the six that normally operate, forcing the coolant to flow too quickly, creating air bubbles that hampered the cooling process.
- The reactor's automatic shutdown system was turned off so that the experiment could be repeated immediately.
- The system detecting water and steam pressure was turned off.
- The reactor's emergency cooling system was shut off.

Asked whether the accident was entirely caused by human error, Mr. Legasov said: "Experts state that if at least one violation of the six committed would have been removed, the accident would not have happened."

He said Soviet reactor designers were considering whether to build in control systems that could not be shut off by workers.

"We are also considering the questions of placement of nuclear power stations, their output and so on," Mr. Petrosyants said.

Many Soviet nuclear plants are built in or near residential areas.

■ Power Problems

Tass reported that the Politburo met Thursday to discuss problems within the nuclear and conventional power industries. The nuclear power sector was ordered to increase its work rate to bring more units on stream by winter, United Press International quoted the Moscow dispatch as saying.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Setback in Space Arms Seen

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. officials said Thursday that the Soviet Union's space weapons program was apparently drastically set back three months ago when fire destroyed its only airborne laser weapons laboratory.

The officials confirmed reports from Geneva in the private International Defense Review magazine that the Ilyushin aircraft that contained the laboratory was destroyed by an unexplained fire on the ground in late May or early June.

The officials refused to confirm or deny a U.S. television report that a U.S. spy satellite took pictures of the plane's charred wreckage at Shchelkovo air base near Moscow.

Soviet Arrests Ex-Deputy Minister

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A former Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Vladimir Sushkov, was arrested recently in connection with a smuggling scandal, the government newspaper Izvestia reported Thursday.

Izvestia gave no details of how or where Mr. Sushkov was arrested or what he was carrying, but the Ministry of Foreign Trade said in January that he no longer was employed at the ministry. Mr. Sushkov, 66, was appointed in 1974 to be one of 12 deputies at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Since becoming the Soviet leader in March 1985, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has cracked down on corrupt officials. *(Reuters, AP)*

South African Calls Tutu a Traitor

Financial Times

Andries P. Treurnicht

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — An extremist white leader on Thursday demanded action against Bishop Desmond M. Tutu for advocating anti-apartheid sanctions.

Bishop Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, returned to South Africa on Thursday after a trip to Japan, China and Jamaica in which he repeated his call for international economic measures against his country as a way to force racial change.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, the country's largest extreme-right political organization, said Bishop Tutu's "actions and statements in any other country would be construed as treason. He should be dealt with immediately."

Vatican Warns U.S. Priest on Defiance

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Reverend Charles E. Curran, the U.S. theologian censured by the Vatican for his liberal views on sexual issues, could face further punishment, including the suspension of priestly duties, if he continues to defy the church, the Vatican spokesman warned Thursday.

Father Curran, was stripped of his right to teach theology but this did not affect his status as a Roman Catholic priest. In making the announcement Tuesday, the Vatican said the censure was personally approved by Pope John Paul II. "The best thing for him to do now is to reflect and, hopefully, change his mind," said the spokesman, Joaquin Navarro Valls.

But the spokesman said that if Father Curran persists and his local bishop does not take punitive action, the Vatican Congregation for the Clergy could step in and suspend him from his priestly functions, such as celebrating Mass and hearing confessions.

U.S. Drops Effort to Deport Japanese

NEW YORK (NYT) — The United States has abandoned its efforts to deport a Japanese doctoral candidate whom the State Department had accused of being a Communist.

"He will be able to stay here as a student," an Immigration and Naturalization Service official, said Wednesday. The student, Choichiro Yatani, was released Wednesday from the Manhattan detention center where he had been held since he tried to re-enter the country July 7. Mr. Yatani, a doctoral candidate in social psychology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, said: "It was a nightmare. Some people in the United States government believe I'm a Communist or a terrible person. But I am not."

The State Department had objected to his re-entry, saying it had evidence that he had engaged in subversive activities and belonged to a Communist or Communist-affiliated party. On Wednesday, officials there would not say why they had withdrawn their objections. But one official said that because of the publicity, State Department officials had concluded that "this isn't really worth keeping the guy in jail over."

For the Record

The ruling military council of Lesotho said Thursday it had placed former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and six supporters under house arrest because they threatened national stability. The council removed Mr. Jonathan in a coup in January. *(AP)*

The mother, brother and other relatives of Anatoli B. Shcharansky will fly to Vienna on Monday on the first leg of travel to join the former Soviet dissident in Israel, his brother Leonid Shcharansky was quoted as saying Thursday in Moscow. *(AP)*

Green Berets Will Be Sent to Help Train 'Contras,' U.S. Says

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to send U.S. soldiers to begin training Nicaraguan rebel commanders as soon as possible after Oct. 1, according to administration and congressional officials.

The officials said the training most likely would be conducted in Honduras, where the anti-government Nicaraguan forces, known as "contras," have sanctuaries. They said that El Salvador and Panama were also being considered.

The contra operation, the officials said, would continue to come under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, even though the actual training would be done by army soldiers.

American advisers in Honduras would be legally restricted from going within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of the Nicaraguan border and would not cross the border, the officials said. The 1,000 U.S. troops on duty in Honduras now also must observe that restriction.

The administration's plan calls for sending Special Forces soldiers, known as Green Berets, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, or from their base in Panama, the officials said.

The cost of training rebel commanders would be charged against the $100 million in military and economic aid voted by both houses of Congress. That measure awaits final approval by a conference of the two houses and signature by President Ronald Reagan.

The funds from that measure would become available Oct. 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Other funds allotted under the measure, the officials said, will be used to buy aircraft, trucks, radios and other communications gear, intelligence devices, weapons, ammunition, medical supplies, food, personal equipment, boots and clothing.

The Honduran government has said it will not allow the United States to dispense this military aid through Honduras, a position that was reiterated Wednesday by Foreign Minister Carlos López Contreras.

Mr. Contreras, in remarks reported by United Press International, said that his government had made it "quite clear" that U.S. aid to the rebels "will not pass through" Honduras. It was not clear from his remarks whether such constraints on distribution of aid would include training.

However, American officials in Washington suggested that the Honduran objections could be overcome with a new package of military and economic aid for Honduras, as occurred under a previous Honduran government.

Along with military training, the officials said, American instructors would coach rebel leaders in what U.S. forces call "civic action."

That would focus on teaching troops behavior that would win support from Nicaraguans, avoiding civilian casualties in fights with Sandinist troops and preventing the abuse of civilians. The contras have been accused of numerous acts of brutality in recent months.

Civic action would include medical teams accompanying rebel forces to treat Nicaraguans and to distribute medicine, as well as attempts to persuade Nicaraguans that the contras can undermine the Sandinists and offer a political alternative.

The officials said that, once trained, the objective of the rebels would be to undermine the hold of the Sandinists, forcing them to negotiate and share power. If that did not work, Mr. Reagan has said, American policy would be to back the rebels, whom he referred to as "freedom fighters," until they overthrew the Nicaraguan government.

"The only alternative," he said, "is for the freedom fighters to have their way and take over."

The most immediate need, the officials said, was for training leaders of the contras, many of whom have had no military experience.

The rebels began in 1981 as a band of about 400 people, backed by the CIA and designated to intercept supplies sent from Nicaragua to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. By 1985, they had grown to about 20,000, according to the Defense Department.

But for the last year, the officials said, the contra movement has stagnated, with the number of fighters slipping to about 18,000.

Most military analysts have put the total number of rebels at 12,000 to 17,000.

Over the years, the contras have received no known military training from U.S. forces, the CIA having been their official contact with the United States. American assistance has consisted largely of radios and intelligence provided by the agency, the officials said.

Second to training in priority, the officials said, would be setting up a logistics apparatus so rebel forces could mount long-range operations inside Nicaragua and be assured of being steadily supplied from the outside.

AQUINO: *A Growing Legacy*

(Continued from Page 1)

lient politician who communicated his enthusiasm and optimism to those around him.

Born into a wealthy and politically active family, he was the bright young man of Philippine politics. Many say they think he would have become president if Mr. Marcos had not declared martial law and imprisoned him in 1972.

"Probe into Aquino's background and you find no revolutionary," wrote the historian Reynaldo Ileto. "He was a politician, a member of the political oligarchy that was nurtured under the American regime.

"According to a close Marcos aide, Marcos and Ninoy were the most able and intelligent pair of political strategists." Mr. Ileto wrote. "There was a contest of wills between them."

It was Aquino's assassination, which his widow believes Mr. Marcos was behind, that transformed him into something that transcended traditional politics.

His assassination has taken on a special dimension because of his expressed willingness to die in what he said was a quest for reconciliation and a peaceful end to the Marcos rule.

A phrase that he often used — "The Filipino is worth dying for" — has especially fired the imagination of his countrymen.

His widow, in an election campaign during which assassination was a daily fear, often repeated the phrase, and it was a rallying cry to the millions of people who filled the streets of Manila to stop Mr. Marcos's tanks during the revolt in February.

■ Mrs. Aquino Marks Date

Mrs. Aquino said Thursday that the killing of her husband was the seed of the nation's freedom, The Associated Press reported from Manila.

"Tyranny sowed a bullet and reaped a revolution," Mrs. Aquino said. She was speaking at a televised Roman Catholic Mass attended by 5,000 people at the Santo Domingo church, where her husband's body had lain in state.

Later, the president's eyes glistened as she told a crowd of 50,000 at Rizal Park in central Manila that "this day has its sadness," but that when she saw the crowd of thousands "the sadness goes and I believe we will succeed."

Reuters

Corazon C. Aquino

Police Hold 3 Suspects In Bombing Near Bonn

The Associated Press

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The authorities have arrested three suspected members of the leftist Red Army Faction in connection with a bomb attack on a police compound this month, the federal prosecutor's office said Thursday.

The arrests followed the arrest Aug. 2 of a Red Army Faction member, Eva Sybille Haule-Frimpong, and two suspected supporters of the extremist group.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office, Hans-Jürgen Förster, said that Norbert Hofmeier, 39, and Barbara Perau, 28, were arrested Wednesday, and Thomas Karl-Heinz Thomeme, 21, was arrested Aug. 15.

The three, residents of Duisburg, an industrial city in the Ruhr valley, are suspected of having carried out the bomb attack on Aug. 11 against a West German border police compound near Bonn, Mr. Förster said.

No one was injured in the attack.

The spokesman said the police had searched the apartment in Duisburg where the three were living and had found copies of the letter claiming responsibility for the attack.

In Bonn, security sources said that the police had been led to the apartment by materials seized during the arrest of Ms. Haule-Frimpong, who had been sought in connection with the murder July 9 of Karl Heinz Beckurts. Mr. Beckurts, 56, the research director of the electronics company Siemens AG, was killed along with his driver, Eckhard Groppler, 42.

■ Berlin Bomb Plot Suspected

The West Berlin police investigating intelligence warnings of a possible bomb attack in the city have arrested three Lebanese nationals who arrived from East Germany on Tuesday, Reuters reported from Berlin.

Security services appealed for public help in tracing a fourth suspect and explosives that the authorities said may be hidden in the city.

Security sources said they were suspected of planning attacks on U.S. military targets in West Berlin.

■ Warning Issued in Paris

In Paris, the U.S. Embassy has alerted Americans that it has "information that Libyan or Libyan-directed terrorists may be planning attacks against U.S. citizens or installations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa," the International Herald Tribune reported.

The embassy, in a telex message dated Monday, said it did not know when such attacks might occur.

ARMS: *September Meeting Is Set*

(Continued from Page 1)

technological benefits of the system with the Soviet Union.

But an administration source said that Mr. Reagan's proposal, rather than agreeing to an extension of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty that restricts deployment of defensive systems, calls for replacing this pact with a new agreement.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a June letter to Mr. Reagan, proposed extending the treaty for 15 to 20 years.

The potential appeal of a new treaty to the Russians, in the view of some administration officials, is that it would provide a guaranteed period in which the United States would not deploy a defensive system. Either side can withdraw from the existing ABM treaty by giving six months' notice.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the SDI program, has said that no deployment of an anti-missile system would be technically possible until "after the mid-1990s."

Administration officials have made it clear that they regard as bargaining positions Mr. Gorbachev's original proposal to extend the ABM treaty for 15 to 20 years and Mr. Reagan's reply.

The September meeting is designed to lay the groundwork for the resumption of arms talks in Geneva on Sept. 18 and help prepare for a meeting in Washington on Sept. 19-20 between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

■ Test-Ban Cooperation

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration may be willing to join the Soviet Union in a new effort to develop techniques for verifying a nuclear test ban, according to a White House report.

The report, sent this week to the Senate and House Armed Services committees, says several cooperative steps might be taken to "strengthen the basis for seismic detection and identification of low-yield nuclear tests."

One would involve joint scientific study of high-frequency seismic waves, which many scientists consider the best means of detecting and identifying surreptitious nuclear explosions.

Another step would establish a network of seismic listening posts in the United States and Soviet Union in an effort to assess how effectively such posts could monitor compliance with a nuclear test ban.

A third step would involve joint study of new techniques for distinguishing between small chemical explosions and small nuclear explosions, considered one of the most vexing verification problems.

Although no decision has been made on whether to propose these ideas formally to the Soviet Union, an arms control official described them as "a positive step."

Earlier this week, Mr. Gorbachev announced a further extension until January of Moscow's pledge not to conduct any nuclear tests; administration officials, however, again said that U.S. participation in a test moratorium was out of the question.

ISRAEL: *Immigrant Roots Remain Near the Surface*

(Continued from Page 1)

ly done all they could to speed the absorption process.

The raison d'être of the Zionist enterprise comprises the twin goals of *kibbutz galuyot* (the ingathering of the exiles) and *mizug galuyot* (the merging of the exiles). The continuing Arab-Israeli conflict ensures that unity is regarded as a matter of national survival.

In a small country such as Israel, said an Iraqi-born writer, Sami Michael, "we can't afford to build 10 or 20 different cultures."

With its network of absorption centers, Hebrew language classes, government subsidies and instant citizenship, Israel probably has the most highly developed system of integrating new immigrants in the world. Universal military conscription is another powerful integrating mechanism, as is a standardized national educational system, a single national television network, and national newspapers.

While newcomers probably are absorbed into the national mainstream faster in Israel than in most immigrant societies, Israelis remain very conscious of national origin.

In Moscow, for example, the nationality of a Russian Jew is officially listed as Jewish on his identity documents. But once he goes to Israel, he becomes known in Israel as a Russi.

An Israeli of American origin, even though he has been in Israel for 30 years, may well find himself accosted at a party for what "his" president, Ronald Reagan, did or did not do.

"In Biblical times there were a dozen Hebrew tribes in the country," wrote Leonard Fine in "Will The Real Israel Please Stand Up," a newcomer's guide. "Today its immigrants and settlers come from a hundred lands and cultures."

To an outsider, it sometimes appears a toss-up which trend is dominant: Is a powerful Zionist ideology transforming Israel's modern tribes? Or are the tribes transforming the society and its official ideology?

AUSTRALIA: *Decision Assailed*

(Continued from Page 1)

its budget promises by securing union cooperation in wage restraint and achieving the projected 2.25-percent rate of economic growth.

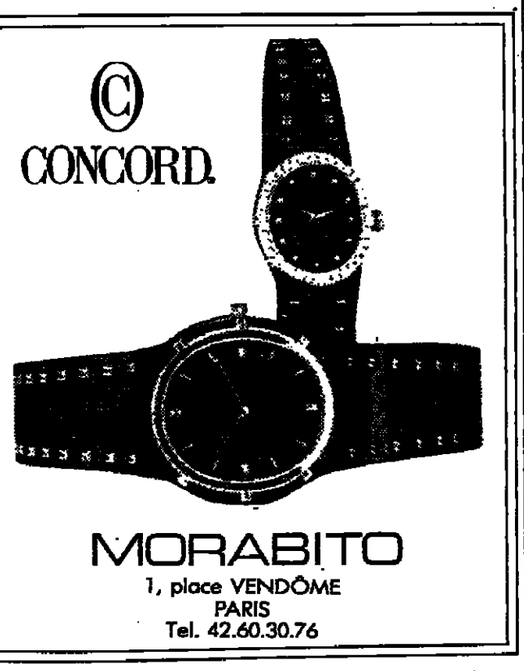
Analysts said the international business community had also started looking closely at the details of the budget and did not like what it saw.

They noted that the community had gained great influence over the Australian economy since the Labor government floated the Australian dollar and ended nearly all official controls over the financial market in 1983-84.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the value of the Australian dollar fell sharply against most other leading currencies, pushing interest rates up.

The main opposition, a coalition between the Liberal and National parties, has accused the Labor government of mismanaging the economy and undermining business and investment confidence.

However, political analysts said there was no sign that the coalition planned to seek an early election.



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Ethnic and Civic Leaders Say Press Causes Racism In Tamil Case in Canada

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Leaders of ethnic and civic groups have accused news organizations of stirring racial bigotry and hysteria in covering the arrival by lifeboat of 155 Tamil refugees from West Germany.

At a news conference Wednesday, 11 speakers from civil rights, church, labor and ethnic groups said they welcomed the Tamils and deplored what they termed a racist reaction to the Canadian government's decision to admit them. They blamed the media.

"During the last 10 days, racism has raised its ugly head," said Carmencita Hernandez of the Coalition of Visible Minority Women.

In letters, calls to radio talk shows and communications with their members of Parliament, many Canadians have said the Tamils should be sent back because they bypassed immigration procedures and asserted that they had come directly from India. The police in Hamburg said they had begun their voyage in West Germany.

The Tamils were found Aug. 11 drifting in two lifeboats off Newfoundland, where they were dropped by a freighter that the police have identified as the West German-owned Amigae.

A civil rights lawyer, Charles Roach, said the arrival of the Tamils had caused the worst racial bigotry in a decade in Canada. He said the public should accept the Tamils as they had other immigrant groups.

Canada is home to an estimated 4,000 Tamils who left Sri Lanka because of alleged discrimination and persecution by the Sinhalese majority. Most Tamils are Hindus, and the Sinhalese are Buddhists.

On Tuesday, a Sinhalese group in Montreal, the Quebec Association for a United Sri Lanka, suggested that the admission of the Tamils might bring the Sri Lankan conflict to Canada.

"Maybe there are terrorists among the 155 refugees who have come here," said the group's chairman, Eric Perera.

The West German police are investigating links between Tamil refugees in that country and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, one of the Sri Lanka guerrilla groups fighting the government of President Junius R. Jayawardene.

In Bonn, a spokesman for the Liberation Tigers said that none of the Tamils who went to Canada had been members of the rebel organization.

The Canadian minister of state for immigration, Gerry Weiner, said Tuesday that a preliminary investigation had revealed no links between the 155 refugees and the Tamil guerrillas.

But he said he favored amending immigration regulations to permit the deportation of refugees in cases where they pose criminal, security or medical risks to Canada. Current policy rules out deportations to 19 countries, including Sri Lanka, where conflicts could endanger the lives of persons sent back.

Larry Reese/Reuters-UPI

STRAPPED FOR WORDS — Bailiffs in a Houston court used duct tape to muzzle Christopher Masters, 22, after he ignored a judge's repeated warnings to be quiet. Mr. Masters is being tried in connection with an armored car holdup in June in which $80,000 was taken.

U.S. Weighs Vast Federal Drug Testing

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The U.S. Justice Department is considering proposing a presidential order requiring narcotics testing for more than half of civilian federal employees, according to Reagan administration officials.

If President Ronald Reagan signed the proposed order, 1.5 million of the 2.8 million federal employees would be tested. Anyone found to have been using illegal drugs would be dismissed.

Although Mr. Reagan has talked about voluntary testing, he has not proposed broad compulsory tests.

The new proposal has led to a debate within the Reagan administration, which is facing strong Republican pressure for a program to curb drug abuse, partly because Democrats in Congress have seized the issue.

In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has made the drug issue a priority of his final two years in the White House, although officials say that at least five administration working groups have not yet drawn up specific programs.

Congress is preparing in the fall to pass legislation to stiffen penalties for drug-related crimes and to increase federal spending for drug prevention and rehabilitation.

Some officials said that the administration's anti-narcotics drive was threatened by the potential controversy over testing.

"There's a drug epidemic in the streets and the schools, and the administration response is to test 40-year-old bureaucrats," said an official involved in planning ways to curb drug abuse.

A Justice Department official said no formal proposal had been made to the administration's Domestic Policy Council on the testing of all government employees with access to sensitive or secret information. The official said the proposal for an executive order was under discussion as part of the administration's drug strategy, which is to be disclosed in September.

But an administration official said that the tough Justice Department proposal was presented at White House meetings late last week and that language for an executive order had been drawn up.

"The Justice Department is pushing for this," an administration official said. "They believe in testing as the centerpiece of the administration's initiative."

In a symbolic move, Mr. Reagan recently took a drug test at the White House to gain support for his position in favor of voluntary testing of public and private workers. Some administration officials have insisted that government employees who are found in the tests to have a drug problem should be offered counseling, but not dismissed.

Currently, members of the armed forces undergo narcotics testing as well as employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Postal Service, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other agencies.

Federal law prohibits employing those who use "intoxicating beverages to excess," but there is no such provision regarding illegal drugs. It is up to each agency to decide how to deal with a person who is found by the tests to be taking such drugs.

At issue in the debate over narcotics strategy, officials say, is the question of whether the administration should focus on enforcement or on rehabilitation and prevention.

Last week the White House dropped a proposal from the Office of Personnel Management to seek an easier dismissal process for federal employees who use illegal drugs.

"There will be no legislation of this type," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

Neighbors Call Oklahoma Killer 'Loner,' 'Weird'

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — The words "loner," "strange" and "weird" came up again and again as neighbors and fellow workers described Patrick Henry Sherrill, the gunman whose rampage at a suburban post office here left 15 persons dead Wednesday.

They recalled how the behavior of the tall, husky and nearly bald former marine had grown increasingly strange.

People who knew the 44-year-old former high school athlete described how he returned home from two years of military service in the 1960s addicted to the guns, live ammunition and military apparel he brought home with him.

The police and witnesses to the killings Wednesday said that Mr. Sherrill, a part-time postal employee, began his attack by gunning down a man he encountered in the parking lot outside the Edmond Post Office on his way into the building.

Mr. Sherrill then walked in and bolted and locked the doors, pulled out one of the three semi-automatic pistols he was carrying in his satchel and started shooting. The next victim was a man who happened to be sitting at a supervisor's desk.

As people screamed and ran for cover, Mr. Sherrill, an expert marksman who served in the U.S. Marine Corps and the Air National Guard, moved from room to room and fired away, reloading his three guns as he went.

Mr. Sherrill stalked the corridors, witnesses said later, checking to see if the persons he had shot were dead. He fired several rounds into motionless bodies.

Within 15 minutes, the shooting was over, but the terror and confusion went on.

Two local police paramilitary teams had surrounded the post office and, using bullhorns, were trying to negotiate with the gunman.

The police waited for nearly two hours before they decided to storm the building. They found, in the words of the Oklahoma City district attorney, Bob Macy, "the worst crime scene you'll ever see in your life." In the middle of the carnage lay the body of Mr. Sherrill, one bullet in his head.

The Oklahoma rampage was the worst attack by a lone gunman in the United States since July 18, 1984, when James Oliver Huberty entered a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California, and killed 21 persons.

Mr. Sherrill, who was never married, lived alone in a house he had shared with his mother before her recent death.

"Whenever you'd see him when he first came home, he'd always be in those army fatigues," said Charles Thompson, 25, who was growing up in the same northwest Oklahoma City neighborhood streets that Mr. Sherrill walked as a returned veteran.

"At first he was pretty nice to us kids," said Mr. Thompson. "He even played ball with us once in his backyard. Once. It never happened again."

But always a "loner," Mr. Sherrill began to exhibit increasingly "strange" behavior, and the boys developed nicknames for him.

"We had two names for him, 'Fat Pat' and 'Crazy Pat,'" Mr. Thompson said.

Those names came, he said, after the boys began to see Mr. Sherrill wandering streets at night and peering into neighbors' homes.

"We caught him right up at the windows, peeping," Mr. Thompson said.

"He'd be seen in this neighborhood walking around at all hours of the night, walking right across lawns," said Gerald Cash, another neighbor.

In the daytime "he'd stand and look at you, just stare at you and not say a word," Mr. Cash said.

Although his service records in the Marine Corps and later with the Air National Guard, where he was an instructor in the handling and care of small arms, show no evidence of disciplinary problems, his work record showed some evidence of behavioral deterioration.

As an employee of Oklahoma City for a brief period, he worked satisfactorily as an electronics technician on traffic lights, a former superior said.

At a local chapter of the American Cancer Society, where he held a job in the stock room, he was said again to have performed satisfactorily.

But Mr. Sherrill, a ham radio operator, left a job in a radio store seven years ago because the owner had referred to him as a "young man," a fellow employee there said.

Mr. Sherrill worked for about a year and a half at the post office at Edmond, where the killings occurred, but had "discipline" problems, according to Richard Carleton, a supervisor, and had been suspended at least once.

"He had a history of discipline," said Mr. Carleton, and he had been "talked to" as recently as Tuesday.

According to Roger Nelson, a letter carrier, "He was not the kind of guy you'd get to know very well."

The Oklahoma City area was in mourning Wednesday. Flags flew at half staff, three funds were established for families of the victims, and churches held special services and counseling sessions.

"Our local minister told us there is no way to explain tragedy," said Ed Livermore Jr., publisher of the Edmond Evening Sun. "How correct he is."

Reuters-UPI

Patrick Sherrill in 1974

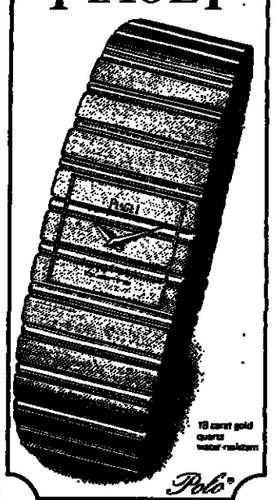
■ **Home Cluttered With Arms**

The police said Thursday that Mr. Sherrill had lived in a house guarded by a pit bull terrier and cluttered with weapons, stacks of military magazines, shortwave radios, a computer, shooting targets and information on the Soviet Union, Reuters reported.

Investigators found police scanners, citizens band radios, ham radio equipment "and a rather elaborate home computer system with literally hundreds of disks," Lieutenant Mike Woolridge said. Officials said they had yet to determine what information was stored on those disks.

Lieutenant Woolridge also said that Mr. Sherrill, a member of the Oklahoma National Guard since 1984, returned home earlier this month from a two-week exercise near London. He said Mr. Sherrill went with a large group of guardsmen to instruct other soldiers in weapons use.

PIAGET



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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Moscow Dusts Off The Good Ol' Names

MOSCOW — A Moscow subway station and two streets will soon get back their original names as a step in a nominal return to the capital's past, the Russian press said this week. The daily newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda said it had received many letters from readers protesting the constant renaming of streets, squares, towns and mountains after dead personalities or historical events. A commission has been formed to make a list of all historic streets and squares in Moscow that should revert to their original names.

The subway station Lermontovskaya, named after the poet Mikhail Lermontov, will again be called Krasnye Vorota, or Beautiful Gates. Frunzensky Val, one of five Moscow streets named after the Bolshevik revolutionary Mikhail Frunze, will revert to its 19th-century name of Khamovnichesky Val, the weavers' street.

Names of cities can change overnight. "Take the person who went to sleep in the city of Izhevsk and woke up in the town of Ustinov," wrote the author Sergei Zalygin, complaining about the practice in a recent article in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. Izhevsk, about 550 miles (880 kilometers) east of Moscow, was renamed for Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who died in December 1984.

Peter Stingley/Reuters

THERE GOES THE NEIGHBORHOOD — Bill Heine of Oxford, England, thought his street looked a little drab so he installed this 20-foot Fiberglas shark on his roof, which quickly captured the attention of passers-by.

Beware of the Lorcas Done in Ball Point

GRANADA, Spain — For the last 10 years, a clandestine group has been selling fake drawings attributed to the poet Federico Garcia Lorca, the Madrid daily newspaper El Pais reports. Four researchers found evidence of a widespread trade in the fakes while traveling in Europe and the United States to collect Lorca's works for an exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary this month of his execution by Franco's police.

The fake drawings are being sold at prices ranging from 50,000 to 70,000 pesetas ($375 to $525). Some fakes are relatively easy to spot, such as those done in ball point dated before the pen was invented in the 1930s.

Around Europe

BELFAST — Images of political violence and cold, rainy summer weather are causing a prolonged slump in Northern Ireland's tourist industry. The best year was 1967, when more than a million visitors arrived for 24 hours or more, according to the Tourist Board. Nine years later the total had fallen to 432,000, rising gradually to 908,000 in 1984, which brought back visions of the million figure. But poor weather last summer caused a drop of 5 percent, and a further 10-percent fall is expected for 1986.

REYKJAVIK — Iceland's capital celebrated its bicentennial this week with fireworks, singing, dancing and a 218-yard (200-meter) birthday cake. Reykjavik, a fishing village of 300 people when the Danes granted it municipal status in 1786, now has 90,000 inhabitants.

The 250,000 people of Iceland trace their roots to the ninth century, when Vikings settled on the island, and their language still closely resembles the Old Norse spoken by their ancestors. Iceland gained its independence in 1944, when an overwhelming majority of its inhabitants voted to end its union with the kingdom of Denmark.

THE HAGUE — Dutchmen are getting so tall that builders now are fitting bigger doors in new houses and the army has ordered new beds. The new standard Dutch door is 6 feet 11 inches (2.11 meters), four inches higher than before. In 1984, 477 army recruits were taller than 6 feet 7 inches, compared with 363 in 1980, prompting the army to order bigger bunks.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

Congressional Aide Held in Arms Case

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An aide to Representative Denny Smith who also did consulting work for the Pentagon has been arrested in connection with an accidental explosion of a homemade anti-tank cannon in a Washington suburb, according to the Oregon lawmaker.

The aide, Robert G. Dilger, was taken into custody Tuesday after the weapon propelled a nine-inch (23-centimeter) shell into a gasoline pump, setting off an explosion that injured four persons at a service station in Arlington, Virginia.

A spokesman for the Republican congressman, Greg Walden, said Wednesday that Mr. Dilger, a retired U.S. Air Force colonel, had been working part time on Mr. Smith's congressional office staff for about a year. Mr. Dilger was freed on bail Tuesday night.

Mr. Walden said Mr. Dilger was a "weapons analyst" who had known the congressman since they served in the air force in the 1960s. "He has done some contract work for the Pentagon," Mr. Walden said of Mr. Dilger. "I don't know if he's currently under contract or not."

Police officials in Arlington said that Mr. Dilger was demonstrating the weapon to a Texan when it accidentally fell and discharged a shell through Mr. Dilger's flatbed truck. The police said the cannon was six to eight feet (1.8 to 2.4 meters) long.

Three persons were seriously injured in the blast, which could be heard for several blocks and which sent metal debris flying in all directions. One of the injured was listed in stable condition at a Virginia hospital with what the police described as shrapnel wounds in both legs.

Tom Bell, a spokesman for the Arlington police, said that officers had found 18 live shells in the truck and two others that had been used.

Charles Myers, who runs a local military research and lobbying group, Aero Council, and is a friend of Mr. Dilger, said Wednesday that Mr. Dilger had built the anti-tank weapon in the hope of selling it to the government for use by pro-American groups outside the United States.

Bombs Explode in Amsterdam

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The building housing the Dutch Olympic organizing committee and a satellite dish at a postal telecommunications center were damaged Thursday by bomb attacks in a protest against the city's bid for the 1992 Olympic Games, the police said. No injuries were reported.

According to the police, a group called the Into the Blue Commando of the Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for the attacks, saying that the Olympic Games were "only for the rich."

The police said the first of the explosions took place around 3 A.M. at the building housing the Amsterdam Olympic Games 1992 Foundation.

In the second explosion, 31 minutes later, the only satellite dish at the telecommunications center was severely damaged, and fire broke out inside the building.

The police said the telecommunications center sustained one million guilders' ($432,500) worth of damage.

Notices warning passers-by of the explosives were found.

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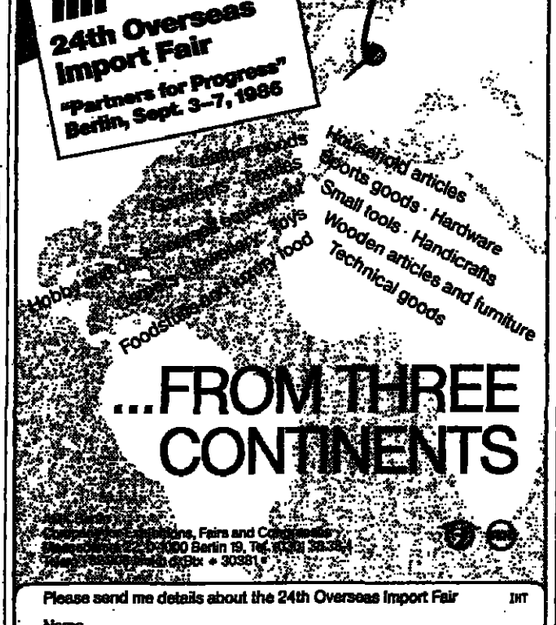

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

More Than a Test Ban

Again Mikhail Gorbachev extends Moscow's unilateral moratorium on underground nuclear testing, this time until January and with a challenge to Washington to follow the Soviet example and then sign a test ban treaty at an early summit meeting. Again the Reagan administration denounces both the gesture and the idea of a test ban, describing the moratorium as propaganda and a ban as an obstacle to essential programs of building new weapons and ensuring the reliability of old ones. What is the conscientious citizen to think?

Some see testing as the ignition key to the whole arms race: Turn off the key and the motor will kick out. But there is more than a trace of fantasy here. In a world in which the United States must rely indefinitely on nuclear arms to deter threat or attack, it makes sense to perform the testing necessary to have safer, smaller and more stable weapons. There is no good reason why this should be incompatible with negotiating tighter test limits — down to the level where verifiability and military necessity meet.

Demonstrably, however, President Reagan's nuclear programs and attitudes have persuaded many Americans that his intent in testing goes beyond these relatively benign objectives, and that he is jeopardizing chances of topping off and reducing the Soviet and American arsenals. Thus has he afforded Mr. Gorbachev the room to play, artfully, to the anxious international gallery. The Soviet leader has extended the moratorium to the point where even some American experts now ask whether it is starting to hurt Soviet military programs. And frontally, although not fully, he has addressed American fears of Soviet cheating by letting a private American group actually begin on-site monitoring near the principal Soviet test site and by opening the experts' talks on verification that the Reagan administration long had sought.

It was no surprise, then, that earlier this month the Senate called on the administration, in a 64-25 vote, to resume negotiations with Moscow at once on ending all nuclear tests. The House of Representatives went on to block funds for all but very small tests for a year, if the Kremlin does the same and accepts on-site verification. These steps highlighted a challenge to administration policy so broad that the president threatens to veto a defense bill that comes to him "in anything like the present House form."

But Mr. Reagan is not helpless to banish the unbecoming spectacle of an administration being dragged kicking and screaming to negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty. He could leapfrog this relatively minor issue by showing that he is doing his share to write the major agreements on European-based, offensive and space arms that the great powers are negotiating in Geneva. Or he could move purposefully to talks on restricting, as distinct from ending, underground tests. He ought to do both.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iran's 'Final Offensive'

The shots fired in the forgotten Gulf war are scarcely heard. The world long ago shrugged off this bloody conflict that, incredibly, is about to enter its seventh year. Autumn will bring a dry, temperate interlude before rains turn battlefields to mud. It is then that Iran threatens to launch a "final offensive" against Basra, Iraq's second largest city. If Basra falls, Baghdad might well follow, spreading the aging Ayatollah Khomeini's shadow over the Gulf.

That is a grim prospect, given Iran's hostility to the West, its fury against Israel and its tolerance for terrorism. Those are reasons aplenty for hoping that Iran fails, but not for hoping that Iraq succeeds. What remains striking about this conflict is that both superpowers are reduced to hoping that neither side wins.

The war began in 1980, a year after the shah fell, when Iraq felt threatened by Iranian calls for an uprising against President Saddam Hussein. It invaded after renouncing a 1975 agreement granting Iran sovereignty over half the Shatt-al-Arab waterway separating the countries. But Mr. Hussein misjudged his enemies. The ayatollahs were able to rally their nation of 45 million against a historic rival a third as populous.

Iraq responded with its edge in advanced weaponry, including an indecent resort to chemical weapons. As the war turned to stalemate, Baghdad dropped its territorial demands while Tehran insisted on Mr. Hussein's downfall plus $50 billion in reparations. Then, early this year, to the dismay of Iraq's Arab allies, Iranian forces burst across the frontier, seizing the oil port of Faw and bringing 300,000 troops within striking distance of Basra.

Basra is well defended. Iraq, equipped with Soviet and French planes, dominates the air. And Iran is almost broke. As petroleum prices have plunged, so has Iran's income, from $12 billion in 1985 to a probable $7 billion this year. In what looks like a limited victory for Tehran, OPEC has now agreed to cut output for 60 days, although Saudi Arabia saw to Iraq's exemption from the cut. But at best this can only bring a respite to Iran: It needs a victory at Basra.

Whatever happens in September, the fate of Basra is in the hands of the belligerents. Both are ruthless police states, one claiming to be inspired by God, the other by socialism. Perhaps a million people have died, most of them innocent civilians. Both sides routinely resort to torture. In Iraq, according to Amnesty International, even children of suspect families are strangled or maimed. The carnage is largely unreported because both sides bar independent witnesses.

For the most part the United Nations has been irrelevant. Its peacemaking attempts are scorned by Iran, and its nonaligned members cannot bring themselves to denounce butchery among their own number. Washington and Moscow, twin satans of Iranian demonology, are on the sidelines. They share concern about a fundamentalist fervor that neither really comprehends. It is a chastening reminder of the chaos at the gates, beyond reason or diplomacy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Up and Down in Peru

Peru is now going to try to get along without access to credit, a dire choice for a country with very little capital of its own. It had fallen $193 million in arrears on its debt payments to the IMF, which set last Friday as the deadline to get current. But President Alan García is standing firm on his declaration that Peru will limit its debt payments to 10 percent of its export earnings. On Friday Peru paid the IMF $35 million, and since that was $158 million short of the requirement, the IMF declared Peru ineligible for further borrowing. On Saturday, speaking in Lima, Mr. García denounced the injustice and inhumanity of the world's financial system.

Since hardly anyone is now lending to Peru, the IMF announcement will not make much immediate difference. But as long as the IMF refuses to lend, other lenders draw back. Commercial banks are very unlikely to negotiate with Peru — as, for example, they are now negotiating with Mexico — so long as the IMF ban continues.

Peru joins four other countries on the IMF's list of ineligibles: Vietnam, Liberia, Guyana and Sudan. Vietnam chooses to devote its resources to a war of conquest with its neighbors. Liberia has the misfortune to live under an incompetent military despotism. Guyana pursues its own style of tropical Marxism. Sudan has elected a civilian government, but its chief preoccupation is a widening civil war — of which the civilian airliner shot down on Saturday, and its 60 passengers, were victims. Peru has its own troubles with an entrenched guerrilla movement, but of the five countries it is the only one with a democratic government in working order. That makes Peru a special case among the proscribed borrowers.

Peru's current economic decline is a case of bad luck compounded by bad management. Export earnings are falling because it sells commodities — notably oil, copper and silver — whose prices have fallen disastrously. The government has aggravated the decline by sticking with a frozen exchange rate that is much too high, doing further damage to the exporters. For South American debtors the most promising escape route is to follow Brazil in pushing exports, particularly manufactured exports. Under its present policies, Peru cannot do that.

The present foreign debt crisis is Peru's eighth since the early 19th century. In the last generation they have arrived at 10-year intervals, with the turns of the commodity cycles. To get off the commodity roller coaster will take, among other things, investment capital. The best that you can say of Peru's payments decisions last week is that they are, with time, reversible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

For a Test Ban to Be Helpful

The quarrel between Moscow and Washington over a nuclear test ban has little to do with arms control but more with politics — to avoid the unpleasant word "propaganda." Mikhail Gorbachev obviously has the upper hand, because he can exploit the naive faith of the public that a test ban would slow down the nuclear arms race. But this belief is an illusion. A test ban is at best a confidence-building measure. But a moratorium can only build up confidence if it is really verifiable. And in the long run it is only helpful if it is linked to a decrease of the nuclear arsenals. Otherwise it resembles a wage freeze that halts inflation for a time but then, after the dikes are breached, leads to a new inflationary surge.

So the Americans have logic on their side in wanting an agreement that is verifiable and if possible linked with a decrease in offensive weapons. But they find little support for their point of view, because they are under the suspicion of lacking good will.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

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'You will be pleased to hear, young man, that I am discouraging the promotion of tourism to South Africa.'

Arms Control: Take a Cooler Look at Compliance

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — There is growing optimism that Ronald Reagan will strike a "grand compromise" in arms control. But a concern that Mr. Reagan himself helped strengthen stands in the way: Can the United States sign new agreements with a regime that violates old ones?

This is not an issue that the Reagan administration alone created. In July 1946 President Truman requested Clark Clifford and George Elsey to assess Soviet compliance with wartime and postwar agreements. The two aides' blistering account of sweeping Soviet violations helped convince a whole generation of top U.S. policy-makers that the only possible relationship to be expected from the Kremlin was one of betrayal and aggression.

The Eisenhower administration, reacting to this general perception, ignored dovish overtures from the short-lived Malenkov regime, soon overthrown by the more bellicose Nikita Khrushchev.

During the Kennedy administration, fears of Soviet bad faith doomed efforts to gain a comprehensive test ban treaty. The administration had to settle for a limited test ban treaty when opponents suggested that the devious Soviets might test nuclear weapons behind the moon.

The ratification prospects for SALT-2 died not when Soviet troops entered Afghanistan but when the Carter administration mistakenly announced that it had discovered a new Soviet brigade in Cuba. That false report revived the suspicion that the Soviets were again up to their old tricks of signing agreements they intended to violate.

From its first day in office the Reagan administration was anxious to call attention to alleged Soviet transgressions. The Soviets were charged with violating both SALT agreements and practicing or supporting chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Cambodia. But if the president is really serious about moving toward a grand compromise, it may be time to examine these allegations more dispassionately. For many of them are simply wrong.

The summer 1986 issue of International Security contains a comprehensive study of the record with respect to the Yalta and early postwar agreements. A Vanderbilt University professor, Melvyn P. Leffler, concludes that "the Soviet pattern of adherence was not qualitatively different from the American pattern; both governments complied with some accords and disregarded others."

The key issue for the Soviets was Poland; for the Americans it was West Germany. In Poland the problem was that free elections, which the Soviets had promised, would bring an anti-Soviet regime. In West Germany it was that continued reparations, which the Americans had promised, would push German society toward revolution. Moscow could not tolerate an anti-Soviet Poland, nor Washington a revolutionary West Germany. Each therefore broke the agreements.

Regarding Soviet compliance with the SALT agreements, the chief U.S. negotiators for the agreements state publicly that the Soviet Union has remained in substantial compliance.

Regarding the charge that the Soviets recently engaged in chemical warfare, Chemical and Engineering News, in its June 9, 1986, issue, reports that the Defense Department's own scientific advisers have concluded that the United States has no evidence of such warfare in Afghanistan. And two of America's closest allies, Britain and Canada, have recently released studies that undermine the U.S. contentions regarding Cambodia.

This record of the U.S. approach to the treaty-compliance issue has three important lessons.

- Making reckless charges about Soviet violations not only poisons the relationship but also prevents serious discussion of Soviet actions that may constitute a violation.
- In a clear conflict between legal obligations and national interests, democracies may be as prone as dictatorships to violate their word.
- That agreements are occasionally broken does not mean that they are not generally worthwhile. Their purpose, between adversarial powers, is to provide essential policy stop signs for nations that fear one another but do not want war.

Whether a grand compromise is possible is still not clear. But even one negotiated by Ronald Reagan may not last if the two superpowers cannot evaluate the history of their relationship more accurately. The Soviets falsify history. Americans should look at the facts more dispassionately.

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Arms Control: Start by Defining the Soviet Threat

By William Pfaff

PARIS — When the House of Representatives cut $34 billion last Friday from the defense authorization bill, President Reagan said that the cut, together with the House bill's endorsement of SALT-2 arms limits and a ban on anti-satellite missile tests, "threatens our hopes for arms control." The argument implies that the road to arms limitation is by way of bigger arms purchases and the denunciation of previously agreed restraints. Can this really be so?

The matter is a deeply confused one in Washington today.

In principle, the purpose of an arms program is to provide appropriate military means to defend national interests. These interests, though, first have to be defined. Without this, no reasonable answer can be given as to why you are buying one weapons system or force structure rather than another. What is the threat you defend against? What are the interests that demand military support?

The late Raymond Aron, a student of Clausewitz and a wise man, repeatedly said that it is meaningless to talk about deterrence without saying what you are deterring. You have to be specific about it or you find yourself in the situation the United States is drifting toward — of organizing itself to deter every possible threat anywhere and at the same time. That way lies madness, as well as bankruptcy.

The United States and the Soviet Union are already devoting unreasonable portions of their national energies and resources to arms, and the result is declining economic and nonmilitary technological competitiveness for both. The United States has thought that it could devote nearly a third of actual government spending to the military and have world economic and technological dominance, too. It is finding out that it cannot.

Military men naturally want to be prepared for everything. They hire think tanks to imagine ever more ingenious scenarios of threat, and they anxiously press them upon their civilian superiors. This is normal. The military man's responsibility is to defend the country. If he fails, there will be nobody around to apologize to.

It is a different matter for the civilian leader. His responsibility is to answer the question Raymond Aron asked. The central American concern is with the Soviet Union. What, then, is today's Soviet threat?

This question cannot responsibly be answered by counting Soviet soldiers and weapons systems. There has to be a political judgment about Soviet conduct and intentions. Serious political assessment of this kind has been lacking in American policy-making since the early 1970s.

Henry Kissinger — admire him or not — is a capable and intelligent man, and when Richard Nixon was president and Mr. Kissinger was his adviser U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union rested on coherent and responsible judgments of the U.S.S.R. and the American national interest. That is not the case today.

The Soviet Union is different now from what it was then, and very different from what it was under Stalin. If it threatens the United States today, the threat is not the product of aberrant personality and arbitrary rule, as under Stalin. Moscow acts today by rational norms.

In assessing the threat, moreover, it is essential to take account of the unique characteristic of our times: the fact, as military historian Michael Howard puts it, "that no multiplication of armed force or even of nuclear weapons can in itself eliminate the probability that in any war, whatever the military outcome, belligerents may suffer damage on a scale utterly incommensurate with any conceivable political gains they may reap."

There is no purpose in vast spending to deter the Soviet Union from doing things it has minimal political interest in doing and a formidable military disincentive even to contemplate. Any assessment of the Soviet threat, and the appropriate military response, must start with this.

It is perfectly true that both ideology and political legacy recommend prudence in dealing with the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev's Russia certainly is not Stalin's; and Stalin's was not the czars', but there was a continuity from the czarist system to the Stalinist, and there is a continuity from both to what exists today.

Nonetheless, the scale of today's arms deployment by America and the U.S.S.R. is no longer in rational relation to the political issues that divide the two countries. American arms programs that are conceived without responsible assessment of the political threat are a disservice to the country because they feed this disproportion between what America and the Russians can do to one another, and to the world at large, and what the competition really is all about.

A nation has a right, even a duty, to make itself reasonably safe, but the United States now seems intent on becoming unreasonably safe. This is delusion. There is a need to go back to first questions. What, exactly, is the United States afraid of, and why?

International Herald Tribune.
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So Reagan's Air Time Was Canceled

By Ron Nessen

WASHINGTON — It is not uncommon in broadcasting to cancel a program or an on-air personality, but I recently had the unique experience of canceling the president of the United States.

For several years my company, the Mutual Broadcasting System, broadcast live to its affiliated radio stations a five-minute statement by President Reagan every Saturday at 12:06 P.M. An hour later we transmitted a "reply" from a Democratic spokesman. I had been troubled by this arrangement for some time. It surrendered to politicians the basic responsibility of the media to decide what is and what is not news.

A.J. Liebling, the late media critic for The New Yorker, probably overstated the case when he commented that freedom of the press belongs to the man who owns one. But under a system of free media, those who own the presses, the microphones and the cameras do have the responsibility for determining what is broadcast and printed.

Having lived and worked in countries where government officials determine what the public hears and sees, I am determined to resist that kind of encroachment.

Often the president's statements are a rehash of previously enunciated views. And the so-called reply frequently is not a reply at all but a statement on an unrelated issue, or even a recorded message taped before the president's remarks.

I decided to act after Mr. Reagan taped his statement for Saturday, July 5, on the preceding Thursday. The most charitable interpretation could not support the contention that remarks made on Thursday were "news" two days later.

I notified Pat Buchanan, the White House communications director, and Linda Peek, press secretary for the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. From then on Mutual would handle the Saturday statements as it does any other event: listen to them and run any excerpts that contained real news as part of our regular newscasts.

It is ironic, I suppose, that Mutual was the network to take this long-overdue step. When I was the White House press secretary, it was my duty to try to get President Ford as much free network time as possible.

If I had any doubts about the decision, they were resolved on Friday, Aug. 15, when the president taped his statement a day in advance. The tape arrived at Mutual about 4:20 P.M. on Friday, with strict instructions not to use it on the air until 12:06 P.M. the next day. But this time the statement contained real news: a harsh attack on the House of Representatives for imposing restrictions in the Pentagon budget bill. Mr. Reagan accused the House of a "reckless assault" on national defense.

The White House public relations apparatus wanted those newsworthy comments to be kept secret for nearly 20 hours and then finally broadcast to gain maximum space in the Sunday newspapers. I would not do it. Mutual broke the embargo and started running excerpts on the next available newscast. News is news when it is made, not when the White House says it may be released to the public.

Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, was soon on the phone in high outrage over Mutual's refusal to follow the orders of the presidential PR flacks.

I explained to him that Mutual normally abides by embargoes on such releases as the annual federal budget or a complex presidential proposal, things that require time to absorb, analyze and write about. But the embargo on broadcasting Mr. Reagan's denunciation of the House defense vote had no other justification than to advance White House communications strategy.

Mr. Speakes was not having any of my viewpoint. "We're going to take punitive action against your reporter," he threatened. "He's out of business. He'll have to figure out how to get his news some other way, because he's not getting it from me as long as I'm here, and I'll be here two and a half more years."

Rising to new heights of petty arrogance, Mr. Speakes threatened the ultimate revenge: "Your White House correspondent will have to report from handouts. He can report on Chicken Week."

But Larry, your press release about Chicken Week is embargoed until Saturday.

The writer, vice president for news and special programs of the Mutual Broadcasting System, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Watch Out For Eight In Prague

By Madeleine Albright

WASHINGTON — The Soviet tanks that rolled down Prague's St. Wenceslaus Square on Aug. 21, 1968, have been replaced by Czechoslovak cars. Instead of protesting students and workers, there are women and children walking arm in arm, eating ice cream on a pedestrian mall surrounded by flower pots.

Prague is golden, tranquil and beautiful 18 years after the Soviet troops tried to perform a lobotomy on "socialism with a human face." But while Czechoslovakia seems to be in a trance, there is evidence that the "normalization" regime is headed down a dead-end street. There are serious strains that, under the right circumstances, may lead to change in what usually is described as the Soviet Union's most orthodox satellite.

The Soviet goal in 1968 was to end the experiment that promised to liberalize a communist system. The Russians could not tolerate an uncensored press, the growth of autonomous interest groups, any questioning of the leading role of the Communist Party, or lack of fealty to the Warsaw Pact and the Kremlin.

Prague goes to sleep after noon on Saturdays, and the visitor is left to wander quietly in the museum-like capital while its inhabitants escape to weekend cottages. But long-delayed construction projects, shoddy goods and stories of corruption reflect the economic strain. Religious pilgrimages, Charter 77 declarations, publicly voiced doubts about environmental policy — all bear witness to the regime's low appeal and lack of control over independent activities.

"Wait until 1988," a knowledgeable Czech said to me. "Then you will see something different here. You know we Czechs like years that end in eights for major changes — whether they be good or bad."

A lot has to happen in the next two years if 1988 is to follow the other famous eights: the 1618 defenestration, the 1848 national revolt, the 1918 founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, the 1938 Munich Pact, the 1948 coup and the 1968 Prague Spring. But the ingredients are there.

At a time when Mikhail Gorbachev is demanding better economic performance and increased political stability, Czechoslovakia has a leadership that puts off reforms. A calcified bureaucracy afraid of innovation must cope with an inefficient economy and a public hungry for consumer goods. The authorities must motivate workers to fulfill the five-year plan and dampen spontaneous cultural, religious and political activities. Ultimately, the leadership must worry about how to transfer power to the next generation and keep the communist system viable in the face of increasingly disillusioned youth.

Gustav Husak, at 73, is one of the old men of Eastern Europe. The Communist Party congress in March not only confirmed his power position but also retained a Presidium, identified with the invasion, of men averaging 64. Although three newly appointed candidate Presidium members are in their 50s, energetic new leaders of the Gorbachev generation are in short supply because of the post-1968 purges.

Longer-range political problems are presented by the party's difficulties in recruiting the best young members. Many young people are more interested in pilgrimages than in party cards. They defy authority and proclaim their identity as Westerners by playing rock or jazz music and by writing graffiti on Prague's version of Democracy Wall — "Marx-Lenin: Groucho Marx and John Lennon."

It is hard to maintain the regime's legitimacy when the Soviets demand the local goods that otherwise could be used to purchase citizen loyalty. It is difficult to separate much-needed Western technology from its unwanted influences. It is impossible to maintain a closed society during a communications revolution.

The Czechoslovak Spring burst forth in 1968, but it had been germinating for some time. Charter 77's annual reports on the state of society indicate how out of touch the leadership is with the needs and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people.

Celebration of anniversaries should not prompt predictions of crises. Change will depend on how well Mr. Husak handles internal pressures and Soviet demands, and on how deftly and to whom he hands over power. The leaders may be able to muddle through; no one wants to repeat the trauma of 1968. On the other hand, there may be something to the myth of years ending in eights.

The writer, a professor of international affairs at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER

Pankow Closed the Hatch

During the summer of 1961, many views were expressed as to what options the East German regime had to end the refugee exodus. An opinion of Senator J. William Fulbright was cited on your Aug. 10, 1961, opinion page: "The truth of the matter is, I think that the Russians have the power to close it [the escape hatch] in any case." If that reflected the viewpoint of the Kennedy administration, then the East German and Soviet regimes had no reason for fear. After all, it was 16 years since the end of the war. Perhaps opportunity knocked in Pankow, and the Wall was built.

KEVIN MEADE.
Paris.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Widow' Is Moved

PARIS — A wagon, drawn by the prison horses Gaspard and Balthazar, made its way slowly and solemnly through Paris [on Aug. 21] from M. Deibler's shed in the rue de la Folie-Regnault to the Santé prison. It was evident from the care taken that the contents were precious. Had it been known that the guillotine, which has served its sinister purpose for many years on the Place de la Roquette, was being moved, many more people would have stopped to look at the silent procession. The new home of M. Deibler's "widow" is the courtyard of the Santé. When an execution is contemplated, there will be no watching the premises in the rue de la Folie-Regnault for activity as a "tip" that M. Deibler is going to operate. The machine will be on hand except when it performs out of the capital.

1936: 'Arabian' Code

MOSCOW — How "The Arabian Nights" served as a secret code for the Russian terrorists who were to slay Josef Stalin and other Soviet chiefs was told by Ivan Holtzmann, one of the 16 accused in the Moscow treason trial, before a sweltering courtroom [on Aug. 21], as the prisoners continued to recite their murderous intentions. Holtzmann said he was ordered to hand a report on the Stalin regime to Sedov Trotsky, son of the exiled revolutionary, together with a marked copy of "The Arabian Nights," which was used as a code by the terrorists. Pressed to say how this code worked, Holtzmann said that he could not remember, except that characters in the stories represented Soviet leaders. Like most of his fellow prisoners, he retracted his statement that he had had no part in the plot.

INSIGHTS

Colombian Drugs: A Problem at Home

Supplier Is Becoming Big Consumer

By Alan Riding

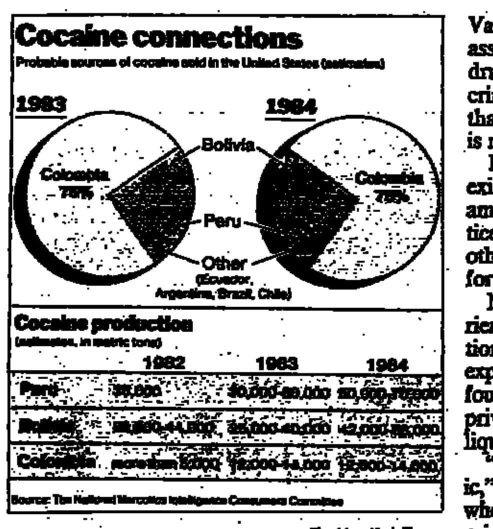
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Having long profited from satisfying the huge demand for cocaine in the United States, Colombia has recognized for the first time that it now faces a serious drug abuse problem of its own.

The problem has worsened dramatically over the last year as consumption of a dangerous coca-based substance known as *bazuco* has spread from low-income groups into middle-class and professional circles.

Cocaine also has replaced marijuana as the fashion among the affluent, who can acquire the drug for $15 a gram, about one-tenth of the New York street price, and narcotics operators reportedly are now trying to introduce poor urban youths to heroin, which was previously unavailable in Colombia.

"This is no longer just a problem of isolated groups," said Gladys Moser de García, a reformed alcoholic who runs Villa 21, a private rehabilitation center. "It's affecting men and women of all ages and all classes."



The New York Times

For many years, Colombians tended to view drugs as an exclusively North American problem, preferring to discount repeated United States warnings that Colombia's deep involvement in both marijuana and cocaine trafficking would eventually bring domestic headaches.

Profits earned in supplying about 80 percent of the world's cocaine have raised Colombia's foreign-exchange reserves, and multimillionaire traffickers have "bought" respectability by financing social welfare and slum clearance programs, acquiring soccer teams and radio stations and even entering politics.

But when Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was killed by drug rings in 1984, the public was shocked into recognizing the violence and corruption being spawned by trafficking. And by last year both the growing availability and abuse of drugs also were difficult to overlook.

"It's pitiful to see the condition of addicts because they'll do anything to get the money to buy more drugs," a hotel taxi driver remarked after a foreign visitor turned down his offer to obtain cocaine and bazuco.

ALARMED by the new drug phenomenon, the government decided last year to begin a nationwide drug prevention and treatment campaign. Public awareness of the dimension of the addiction problem now at last appears to be growing. Earlier this month, for example, the country's leading newspapers distributed a special 24-page booklet, titled "I Prefer to Live," which detailed different kinds of drug addictions, how they can be recognized and where they can be treated.

With the support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Education Ministry also is developing a campaign to involve about 2.8 million students from age 12 to 19, as well as their parents and 30,000 teachers, in new drug awareness programs.

At the same time, to the quiet delight of U.S. officials, the law enforcement authorities in Colombia have found an important new motive for combating Colombian narcotics traffickers.

"We're going from being just suppliers to consumers," said General Víctor Delgado, who until the change of government this month served as national police chief.

The country's new president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, who took office Aug. 7, already has assured Washington that he will maintain anti-drug efforts. But, referring to narcotics as "a crime against humanity," he also seems aware that more than Colombia's international image is now at stake.

For the moment, however, no reliable figures exist on the number of regular drug users among Colombia's 28 million people. One Justice Ministry estimate suggested 300,000, but other experts said there was no statistical basis for even a wild guess.

Nonetheless, based on impressions and experiences of doctors, teachers, parents' associations and the police, the use of bazuco has expanded rapidly, with the drug as likely to be found on sale in sleazy bars as in fashionable private "clubs" where it is routinely served with liquor.

"It's taking on the proportions of an epidemic," said Dr. María-Isabel Salazar de Lince, who runs Prometeo, another of the numerous private rehabilitation centers that have sprung up. "It's worse than cocaine. People use bazuco once and they can get hooked."

In essence, bazuco is merely coca base, the penultimate stage in processing coca leaves into cocaine. Smoked in a mixture of tobacco, the brown powder produces an instant "high" that lasts about five minutes, followed by strong craving for more.

But because bazuco has not been purified into cocaine, it often carries residues of leaded gasoline, kerosene, sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate that can cause irreversible damage to the liver, lungs and brain. "There are some cases that are too far gone for us to be able to handle," Mrs. Moser de García said.

Crack, increasingly being sold in the United States, is most often cocaine hydrocholoride that has been refined backward to its former state, coca base, and smoked by itself in a pipe. It often does not contain the impurities found in bazuco.

Officials said that as the market had expanded, bazuco traffickers had also tailored their product to suit the wallets of their buyers, with the price of a single "cigarette" ranging from $1 to $7.50 depending on its refinement. Addicts, however, often smoke 30 or 40 "cigarettes" in a single session.

Timothy Ross/The New York Times

Men smoking bazuco, a coca-based substance, on a Bogotá street.

According to the police, one symptom of increased drug abuse is a sharp rise in crimes involving men aged 15 to 25. But, as elsewhere, there also are many reported cases of youths' stealing from parents and adults' selling off their belongings to finance their addictions.

One of the strongest appeals of both cocaine and bazuco, doctors say, is that they counter the depressive effects of liquor and enable people to continue drinking. "Alcohol is often the bridge to drugs," Mrs. Moser de García said, "so we're getting more and more cases of multiple addictions."

MARIA Cristina Suaza, a government narcotics expert, said that "bazuco is the true devil" because it produces aggression, acute anxiety, loss of weight and appetite and organic failures. "Even the strong smell of bazuco is enough to turn on addicts," she said.

Bazuco first appeared on the Colombian market in the early 1980s when a softening of wholesale cocaine prices brought on by overproduction prompted traffickers to dump some of their stocks of coca base locally.

At the same time, although Colombia had traditionally served only as a processing and transshipment point for coca base arriving from Bolivia and Peru, coca cultivation also began in Colombia. And since Colombian coca was of a lower quality, it too was more suitable for transforming into bazuco, itself a cheap and easy process.

According to officials, bazuco traffickers first targeted consumers of marijuana, which also had been dumped domestically after enforcement efforts sharply reduced smuggling of the drug to the United States. "At first," an official said, "they almost gave bazuco away to get people hooked. But even now, there's so much around that prices have remained low."

Recognition of its new drug problem, however, still places Colombia a long way from dealing with it. Enforcement efforts, for example, remain focused on destroying processing laboratories in jungle areas and cutting off cocaine destined for the United States, with little emphasis given to cracking down on domestic distributors.

Treatment of addicts is also precarious. For example, the Health Ministry still regards addiction as a psychiatric problem, treats patients in mental hospitals and invariably releases them after detoxification. Only one hospital in the country has a special ward for addicts.

Addicts among the middle and upper classes, therefore, invariably are taken to private clinics charging around $500 a month where treatment may involve occupational, individual and group therapy, exercise and special diets. "We have an 80 percent recovery record," Mrs. Moser de García said.

But Luis Angel Parra, who coordinates the Education Ministry's program, said the long-term answer lay in prevention, specifically in strengthening the cultural values, creativity and identity of youth. "Drug abuse is a symptom of a deeper problem," he said. "You won't resolve it simply by talking about how bad drugs are."

U.S. Is Easing Old Rules Limiting Work at Home

By Nancy L. Ross

Washington Post Service

THURMONT, Maryland — In the shadow of the Catoctin Mountains, not far from Camp David, Louise Stine bends over her sewing machine, only vaguely aware that the kind of work she does is at the center of an important regulatory battle in Washington.

Mrs. Stine, 56, is a homeworker. For nine years she has been stitching cotton pants on her back porch for Deva, a Burkittsville, Maryland, company that sells them to customers nationwide. Paid about $2.70 each, she averages 250 pairs a week. In a good year she makes more than $25,000.

"I couldn't work in a factory," Mrs. Stine said. "I have to make sure he gets his medicine," she explained, nodding toward her husband, Albie, who is disabled.

"If we didn't have this work, I don't know what we'd do," he said, wielding an iron.

Although Mrs. Stine has no medical or retirement benefits for working at home, she said: "I'd rather have my freedom, not have a boss looking over my shoulder. I never get bored because I'm not doing the same thing all the time like at a factory. But I'd be willing to pay for a government permit, to let the inspectors see this is no sweatshop."

"This is positively no sweatshop," said Mr. Stine. "When we start sweating, we quit."

Forty-four years ago, in an effort to eliminate sweatshops and exploitation of workers and children, the Labor Department banned work at home in seven industries: jewelry, gloves and mittens, knitted outerwear, women's apparel, button and buckles, handkerchiefs and embroidery.

Through the years, however, the prohibition against homework, authorized by the Fair Labor Standards Act, was rarely enforced unless unions complained.

In 1979, following a union complaint, the department informed a Vermont ski cap maker that it was violating the rule by buying products women were knitting at home and ordered it to stop. The case attracted considerable attention, however, as the knitters objected to the order, saying they preferred working at home.

In 1980, the signals were reversed. The Labor Department concluded that the regulations against homework were a bad idea, and set about repealing them. The ban against knitted outerwear finally was overturned in 1984, but in the face of union opposition, the department left the prohibitions in place for six other categories.

Then this year, the Center on National Labor Policy, an advocate of homework, petitioned the department on behalf of some North Carolina workers to ease federal restraints on the fewer than 1,000 people who make gloves and mittens at home. One glove maker, Virginia Deal of Taylorsville, North Carolina, illustrated the crazy-quilt nature of the rules in a letter to President Ronald Reagan. In her letter, she complained that it was legal to make men's boxer shorts at home, but not women's panties; athletic gloves, but not work gloves; upholstery buttons, but not women's garment buttons.

Mr. Reagan responded in a letter, saying, "I have always thought that this approach to regulating workers was wrong and, what's more, it didn't work very well, either."

THE Labor Department is expected soon to propose lifting the restrictions on gloves and the other five categories and trying to enforce minimum labor standards through inspections and employer certification.

At the same time, foreign competition is prompting American employers to cut costs any way they can, and the lower overhead and possibly lower wages of homework offer an appealing path to that end.

Finally, the growth of a service economy, coupled with telephone-linked computers and other technological advances, could lead to a sharp increase in homework.

The debate boils down to this: Will repeal of the rule allow more people to join the work force and work at times and places of their choosing, or will it open the door for a return to the same sorts of sweatshops that prompted the original rules 40 years ago?

> **'If we didn't have this work, I don't know what we'd do.'**
>
> — *Albie Stine, homeworker*

The number of current workers affected by the change is unknown. Estimates range from fewer than 50,000, in the opinion of Michael Avakian, a lawyer with the Center on National Labor Policy, to perhaps several hundred thousand, according to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The trade-offs for doing homework are often lower wages, since many are paid by the piece rather than by the hour. Homeworkers also usually give up their benefits, while their potential for career advancement and training is severely limited.

As for macroeconomic consequences, about 300,000 garment-making jobs have been lost to foreign competition in the past decade. To stay in business, some U.S. makers have cut costs by hiring urban, illegal aliens to work for minimum wages in factories by day and often requiring them to take piecework home at night where they and their relatives, including children, stitch for as little as $1.50 to $2 an hour.

Since 1980, Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Washington has allowed 11 former employees to process service claims electronically at home. The average worker processes 400 claims a day at 16 cents a claim. That works out to about $1,200 a month, from which the worker must subtract $95 rental for the computer terminal. The company saves six cents a claim and the need to pay fringe benefits. It has no plans to expand its program, a spokesman said.

Despite popular support for homework, labor unions remain steadfastly opposed to it. The president of the ILGWU, Jay Mazur, recently stated, "Sweatshops and homework have always gone hand in hand."

He added, "To legalize homework under these conditions is a return to the industrial Dark Ages."

"The Vermont women who made knitted ski caps in their homes," he said, "were rural, middle-class women who worked in pleasant and spacious homes — a far cry from the typical homeworker."

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Rebel Attack Crushed, Uganda Says

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Rebel supporters of a former military leader attacked the northern town of Gulu from Sudan but were defeated, according to President Yoweri Museveni.

Mr. Museveni, after returning Wednesday from a visit to Libya, said the attackers were remnants of the defeated army of General Tito Okello.

Mr. Museveni praised Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, and said American allegations that Mr. Gadhafi was a terrorist were "rubbish."

The Ugandan leader said 30 members of an invading force of about 400 rebels had been killed in fighting Wednesday morning. The insurgents fled, leaving the bodies behind at Gulu, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Kampala. Mr. Museveni said three government soldiers were killed.

Mr. Museveni said the raiders were part of a force of about 1,200 former Okello soldiers who had recently crossed into Uganda from southern Sudan.

He accused "certain elements" in the regional government of southern Sudan of aiding the Ugandan raiders and called on the Sudanese government in Khartoum to "control their side of the border."

Mr. Museveni said his government has asked the Sudanese ambassador in Kampala to relay a request to Khartoum for permission to pursue the raiders across the border.

"We are going to be very repressive and harsh on these bad elements," Mr. Museveni said. "There is no way these fellows can dislodge our army in those areas."

He said the rebels were "not only repulsed, but massacred." He said that captured rebels would face execution.

The president also said he reached a trade agreement with Libya during his three-day visit to Tripoli. Under the accord, Mr. Museveni said, Libya will supply Uganda with crude oil, cement, gypsum and tractors in exchange for coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides and skins, soybeans, tropical fruits and timber.

Mr. Museveni had high praise for Colonel Gadhafi.

He said, "In spite of what the Americans are saying about Colonel Gadhafi, there is no doubt that he and his colleagues have done a lot for their people, for instance building 24,000 kilometers of tarmac road in only 16 years and over 46,000 housing units in the last three years."

Mr. Museveni added: "The Americans call the Libyans terrorists. I don't know if Colonel Gadhafi is a terrorist. I don't believe that rubbish. We find it easy and proper to deal with the Libyan government and people because they're independent-minded like us. They don't take orders from anybody."

Mr. Museveni, asked whether his troops were being trained in Libya, declined to answer. He said it was a defense matter. But he added, "There is no reason why they can't train there if we want them to."

Mr. Museveni took power in January after five years of guerrilla war against the civilian president, Milton Obote, and General Okello, who overthrew Mr. Obote in a July 1985 coup.

NYT

Yoweri Museveni

Sudanese Rebel Was Educated in U.S.

By Robert H. Reid
The Associated Press

CAIRO — The Sudanese rebel leader whose troops shot down a civilian airliner with 60 persons aboard last weekend received U.S. Army training and has a doctorate from Iowa State University.

U.S. diplomats who knew John Garang as an army officer before he joined the insurgents in 1983 remember him as articulate and energetic.

His Sudan People's Liberation Movement and its military wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Army, have called for liberating Sudan from "the oppressive, corrupt and reactionary bourgeois system."

They are seeking to unite the disadvantaged tribes of Sudan's south, east and west against Arabic-speaking, Moslem northerners, who have controlled the nation's political and economic life since independence was achieved in 1956.

Sudanese and foreign observers doubt that Mr. Garang, a Christian from the southern Dinka tribe, could ever take power in a land where 70 percent of the 20 million inhabitants are Moslems.

After three years of fighting, tribal jealousies have prevented the rebels, who are dominated by the Dinkas, from winning universal support even in the south, especially among tribes in Equatoria province.

Many northerners who supported Mr. Garang during the rule of President Gaafar Nimeiri lost sympathy when he refused to end the rebellion after General Nimeiri was overthrown in 1985.

Still, Mr. Garang has proven a formidable foe, a tactician whose moves have stymied the government.

He learned his military tactics as a guerrilla during an earlier southern rebellion. Fighting first broke out there in 1955. It ended in 1972 when an agreement was reached to give the south a degree of autonomy.

Later, he was trained as a company commander by the U.S. Army at Fort Benning in Georgia. It is common for foreign officers to undergo U.S. military training under the sponsorship of their government.

Mr. Garang was born in 1943 to a poor family in the southern province of Jonglei. He said in a recent interview with the Egyptian magazine al-Mussawar that his family had moved to what is now Tanzania when he was a boy.

He eventually won a scholarship to Grinnell College in Iowa, graduated in 1969, and returned to Sudan, where he joined the southern secessionists.

When the rebellion ended, Mr. Garang joined the Sudanese Army. He returned to the United States in the 1970s to earn a doctorate in agricultural economics from Iowa State University in Ames.

He moved quickly through the ranks and became deputy chief of the Military Research Center in Khartoum with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

By late 1982, the south was again in turmoil over General Nimeiri's decisions to redivide the region into three provinces and send in more northern troops.

Southerners considered both moves violations of the 1972 cease-fire agreement. Southern soldiers mutinied, rekindling the rebellion. In May 1983, Mr. Garang joined them and organized the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

Under Mr. Garang, the rebels have pursued a strategy of isolating southern towns by ambushing truck convoys and steamers on the White Nile, the country's main transportation artery.

Analysts believe Mr. Garang's goal is to reduce food supplies to the towns, force the civilian population to flee, and then starve out army garrisons.

However, instead of fleeing to the bush, many civilians have streamed into the towns to search for food and escape the fighting.

Amid fears of famine and with land travel dangerous, foreign relief agencies last week began airlifting food to the south.

But after the rebels shot down the Sudan Airways plane near Malakal on Saturday, the International Committee of the Red Cross suspended the flights.

Sudan's civilian government, which took office in May after 17 years of military rule, appealed to Mr. Garang this year for negotiations. He and Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi held two days of talks in Ethiopia in July.

Afterward, the two said *sharia*, or Islamic law, which Mr. Nimeiri imposed nationwide in 1983, was the main issue dividing them. Mr. Mahdi has proposed revising the code but has refused to abolish it as the rebels demand.

Some Western diplomats doubt Islamic law is the only stumbling block. They speculate that Mr. Garang may be under pressure from Ethiopia, his main backer, to continue the revolt as long as Sudan permits Ethiopian rebels to maintain offices in Khartoum.

Thad Jones, Trumpeter, Jazz Arranger, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Thad Jones, 63, jazz trumpeter and arranger, died Wednesday of bone cancer in Denmark.

Since 1978, he had made his home in Denmark after leaving the drummer Mel Lewis as leader of the band they had led together for 13 years.

He returned from Denmark after Count Basie's death in 1984 to front the Basie band, for which he had arranged and played trumpet from 1954 to 1963. But he gave way to the tenor saxophonist Frank Foster in May to return to his home in Copenhagen.

Thaddeus Joseph Jones was born in Pontiac, Michigan, where at 13 he was given his first horn by a trumpet-playing uncle. Two of his four brothers, the pianist Hank and the drummer Elvin, also went on to prominence in jazz.

As a youngster, Thad Jones thought "there was nothing more exciting" than to hear Louis Armstrong play the trumpet.

As his first horn had no case, young Thad carried it around in a paper sack. In the Pontiac winters, he said, he often had to wait for the valves to thaw before he could get up on the bandstand.

He and his two brothers found their way into the Detroit jazz scene during the late 1930s and early 1940s. His first real big-band experience was in U.S. Army bands during World War II. He went on to arrange and compose for the Harry James and George Russell bands. He also worked with Gerry Mulligan's small group.

But it was the nine years he spent in the Count Basie trumpet section that made Mr. Jones famous as a sideman and arranger. He was more than just a trumpet player, becoming known for his rich flügelhorn solos and cornet work.

Winthrop Sargeant, 82, New Yorker Music Critic

NEW YORK (NYT) — Winthrop Sargeant, 82, who wrote about music for The New Yorker, died Friday at his home in Salisbury, Connecticut.

Mr. Sargeant was an independent conservative in his tastes. He was a champion of such composers as Gian Carlo Menotti, Carlisle Floyd and Vittorio Giannini. He also published one of the first serious studies of jazz in his book "Jazz: Hot and Hybrid," which appeared in 1938.

During his 37 years at The New Yorker, Mr. Sargeant not only served as the magazine's music critic for nearly a quarter century, but also published a number of profiles, including Vittorio de Sica, filmmaker; Richard Avedon, photographer; Margaret Mead, anthropologist; and D.T. Suzuki, Zen philosopher.

Mr. Sargeant was interested in Eastern philosophies and, in 1979, translated the Bhagavad Gita.

Hermione Baddeley, 77, English Character Actress

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Hermione Baddeley, 77, an English stage and screen actress, died here Tuesday of complications from a stroke.

Miss Baddeley, who was born Hermione Clinton-Baddeley in Broseley, England, became an actress at 6. She made her London stage debut at 12.

She appeared in 22 films from 1928 to 1979. They included "Brighton Rock" in 1947, "Room at the Top" in 1959, for which she received an Oscar nomination, and "Mary Poppins" in 1964.

Hans Hansheim

Thad Jones played and composed for several big bands.

Miss Baddeley spent three years on American television playing Mrs. Naugatuck, the spry housekeeper in "Maude" who reveled in telling white lies.

Lorenzo Tucker, 79, actor Who Starred in Black Films

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Lorenzo Tucker, 79, an actor who starred in films produced for segregated audiences and was billed as "The Black Valentino," died Tuesday of cancer.

Mr. Tucker was a stage and vaudeville actor. He had spent much of his later years compiling memorabilia on black films and working as a consultant for films on black history.

He broke into show business in a sketch with Evelyn Nesbit, the nightclub singer. He moved to vaudeville as a dancer and straight man, then into minstrel shows as the master of ceremonies. He also performed with Bessie Smith in black theaters throughout the country.

In 1926, he met Oscar Micheaux, one of a small group of black film producers. From 1927 to 1936, Mr. Tucker starred in 11 Micheaux pictures and discovered he had been dubbed "The Black Valentino."

■ *Other deaths:*

Way Bandy, 45, a fashion makeup artist of many movie stars and a best-selling author of books on cosmetics, Aug. 13 in New York. He asked that his death be announced as AIDS-related.

Richard L. Sneider, 64, U.S. ambassador to South Korea from 1974-1978 and a deputy assistant secretary of state, Aug. 15 of cancer in Brandon, Vermont.

Mirko Popovic, 63, a Yugoslav politician and former partisan, Monday, the press agency Tanjug said in Belgrade.

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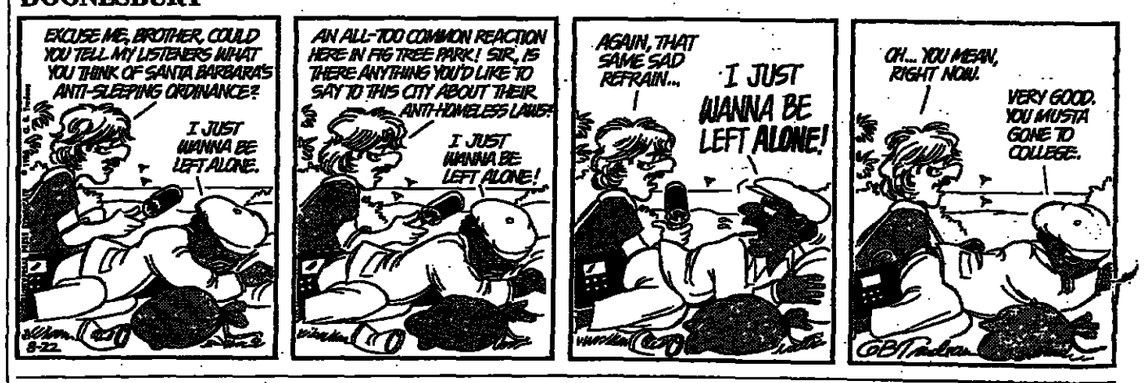

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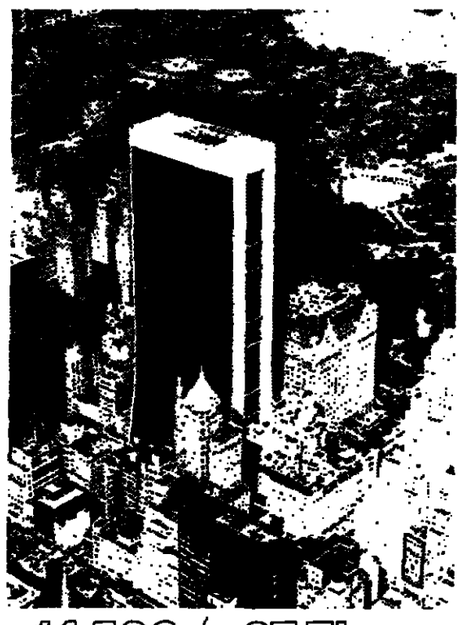

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Singapore fever warning

■ Among recent travel advisories issued by the U.S. State Department is notice of a substantial increase in cases of dengue fever in Singapore. Outbreaks have occurred in the Taman Jurong, Jalan Sedap, Ang Mo Kio, Jurong Road, Hougang, Geylang and Jalan Merah Saga sections of the city. None of these is much frequented by tourists, but businessmen often visit the Jurong Road area's concentration of industry and corporate offices. No vaccination exists for dengue fever, which is transmitted by mosquito. Symptoms include fever, muscle and body aches, and a skin rash.

West African culture

■ Traditional cultures of West Africa will be the focus of three-week tours departing Nov. 1 and Jan. 17. Each will be led by an expert on West African art and culture. Groups will meet with painters and sculptors, weavers and gold workers, dancers and musicians. The itinerary includes Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast. Land cost $2,978. Arrangements, Gulliver's Travel, San Francisco.

Expanding 'World Unfolds'

■ There are three new additions to ProDesign Inc.'s unusual series of map-guides called "The World Unfolds," which holds a U.S. patent as kinetic sculpture. The shirt-pocket-size maps unfold to six times their original size and then refold automatically. Boston Unfolds and Chicago Unfolds each incorporate a detailed map showing a wide area of the city and its environs, as well as a listing of useful telephone numbers, hotels, restaurants, bistros, bars, nightclubs, museums and performing-arts venues. Along with the New York City Subway Unfolds, they bring the total in the series to 18. Others include New York, San Francisco, Washington, New Orleans, London, Paris, Rome, Zurich, Hong Kong, and the subways of Paris and Tokyo. Another item notable for portability is "Tales for Travellers," published in Napa, California. Volume 3 is just out, featuring works by such authors as John Steinbeck, James Thurber, Roald Dahl, Arthur Conan Doyle and Jack London. Each of the "Tales for Travellers" is printed on a single sheet of paper, measuring 16 by 23 inches (41 by 59 centimeters) that folds easily to fit compactly into a pocket or pocketbook. A set consists of a dozen short stories in a cardboard slipcase that also takes up little room. A set costs $7.50, plus postage and handling.

South American glaciers

■ Twelve-day vacation packages with cruises to the Antarctic region of Chile will be run weekly, September through November. Arrangements include a Pan Am flight from Los Angeles to Miami, an overnight in Miami, Ladeco flights from Miami to Santiago and Puerto Montt, hotel and cruise accommodations, transfers and most meals. The price is $1,029 to $1,209 for land and cruise, and $1,252 for air fares, according to Path Tours of Los Angeles, the tour operator. The cruise portion is seven days aboard the Skorpios, starting near the archipelago of Chiloe, through the Quitralco Fiords, a day at Laguna San Rafael, the Calbuco Channel of the Ancud Gulf and a day in Rahun.

Michener in Antarctic

■ In another Southern Hemisphere cruise, when the World Explorer steams out of Punta Arenas, Chile, on Jan. 20, to start a circumnavigation of Antarctica, one of the most notable passengers on board will be the U.S. novelist James Michener, right. The Pulitzer Prize-winning author celebrates his 80th birthday on Feb. 3 during the course of the 36-day tour. The 140-passenger ship follows a route from the glacier-fringed Beagle Channel to Cape Horn, across the Drake Passage to the Antarctic Peninsula, past Peter Island and onward to the Bellingshausen, Amundsen and Ross seas. Beyond the international dateline, the voyage continues on to Cape Royds and Cape Evans, McMurdo Sound and Scott Base, and crosses the Antarctic Circle, en route for its final destination, Port Bluff, New Zealand. Prices range from $8,990 a person to $27,950, based on double occupancy, not including round-trip air fare of $2,279 from Miami, where the trip begins with a flight to Santiago, Chile. Prices include cruise, hotel accommodations ashore, meals, lectures, sightseeing, tips and taxes. Information is available from Society Expeditions, 3131 Elliott Avenue, Suite 700, Seattle, Washington 98121.

Woking through China

■ 'A Wok Through China': A culinary adventure, explores the delicacies of regional Chinese cuisine and traditional gourmet cooking on a 25-day tour to Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Beijing, Xian, Guilin and Chengdu, departing Oct. 12. The cost is $2,895, including arrangements and air fare from the West Coast of the United States ($300 extra for single accommodations). Information is available from Amity Tours, 2710 El Camino Real, Redwood City, California 94063.

Overlooking the litter of Byzantine-inspired domes atop St. Mark's.

Magnum

Venice the Unique, the Fabulous

by A. L. Rowse

IT has been said a thousand times before, but it must be said again: Venice is unique, the most wonderful creation among historic cities. I regard New York as the most splendid urban creation of our 20th century, but it has taken many centuries to build up the fabulous creation that Venice is, on its islands and waterways. There is nothing to equal it.

Venice arose out of the ruin of the Roman Empire when the northern peoples were rampaging across Europe, taking all the best lands from the earlier inhabitants — as they did in Roman Britain, turning it eventually into Anglo-Saxon England.

In northern Italy, people fled before the onrush to the safety of the islands and mud flats of the lagoon. You can see more what early days were like from the little island of Torcello with its ancient cathedral. Gradually the population moved to the larger area of the Rialto (*Rivus altus*, meaning the high bank), on what is now the Grand Canal, still the commercial center of the metropolis that has grown up through the subsequent ages.

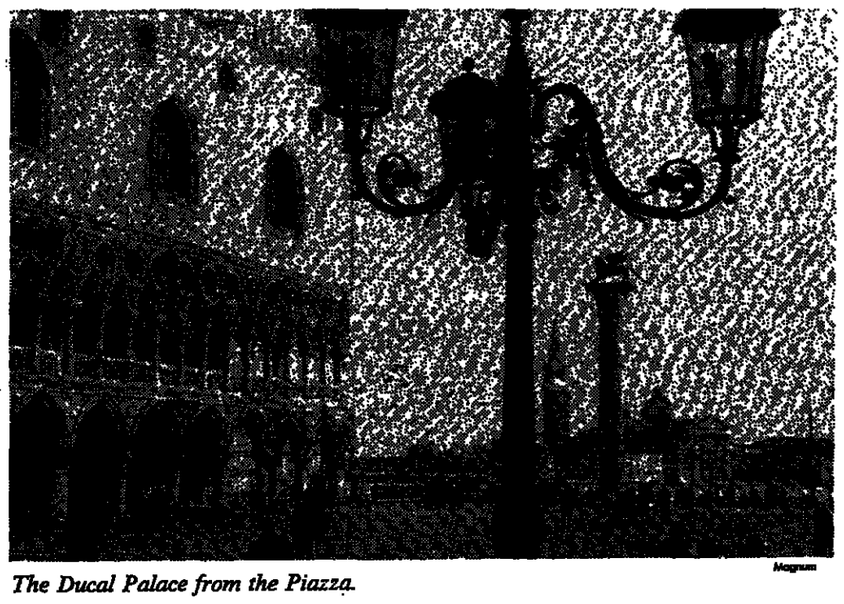
The practiced eye can best take in something of the evolution of the city, at one glance, by studying the cathedral of St. Mark itself. Its whole inspiration is Eastern, from Byzantium, Constantinople — the eastern half of the Roman Empire, which survived right through the Middle Ages to the threshold of the modern age beginning with the discovery of the New World.

When I stand in the Piazza and look up at the splendid spectacle of St. Mark's, I think of the line of Wordsworth's sonnet on Venice:

Once did She hold the gorgeous east in fee.

I also think of a joke. The Regency wit Sidney Smith said of the Brighton Pavilion with its little domes that it looked as if St. Paul's had gone down to the seaside and pupped. Well, St. Mark's looks as if the great dome of Hagia Sophia of Constantinople had crossed over to the lagoon and littered these smaller domes. Notice, these domes are Eastern — Byzantine in shape, a little bulbous — not Western, like St. Peter's in Rome or St. Paul's in London.

High up on the balcony overlooking the Piazza are reproductions of the four bronze horses that came from the Hippodrome in Constantinople, which are Greek in origin. Today, they and the center of the facade are being restored: You see their heads peering out over the scaffolding. The originals are in the nearby San Marco museum to protect them from pollution.



The Ducal Palace from the Piazza.

Magnum

Again, inside the cathedral one is in the East, and in the early stage of Venice's history; for most of the interior is covered with mosaics, acres of shimmering gold, with characteristically elongated Byzantine figures. (One sees that tradition carried forward to its latest development in the paintings of El Greco, with perhaps an echo of it in the portrait figures of Modigliani.)

The Venetians were inspired by the Greeks, but they were not just copyists; they achieved a style of their own. What is characteristic of it is the way they encrusted every surface with decoration. That is the fundamental impression that Venice makes on the seeing eye and that one carries away from it.

The Venetians could hardly leave a stone corner without giving it a decorative sculpture, like that illustrating the drunkenness of Noah on one corner of the Doges' Palace. Or take the carved capitals on the front of the ducal Palace on the Riva degli Schiavoni (Bank of the Slavs). I noticed one capital in particular, carved with the heads of half-a-dozen smiling ladies. It would make the fortune of a building in England, yet here in Venice they exist in hundreds.

One can watch the transition from century to century in the most fascinating way in the architecture, in churches and palaces, from medieval Gothic to Renaissance classic, then on to Baroque and Rococo, and even the opulent 19th century. We see the pointed Gothic arches of the ground floor of the Doges' Palace, then the eye ascends to stories with classic square or round-healed windows.

Study the front of San Zaccaria, for example, in its pretty little *campo* with brick campanile and patch of garden. The lower story, begun in the 1440s, is of colored marbles; the upper stories were completed around 1500 in a simpler Renaissance style of plain Istrian stone.

Inside, it is a tall Gothic church disguised by later decoration, the nave wall entirely covered by immense paintings, while the opposite wall has two surprises: the robed remains of St. Zachary, presumed father of St. John the Baptist, and St. Athanasius, visible behind glass. Unexpectedly one is reminded that one is in southern Europe — it might be Spain or Portugal, or perhaps Naples.

It may be invidious to say so, among so many, but I suppose the most historic church, after St. Mark's, is that of the Frairi. Again, it is a medieval Gothic building with Renaissance features and packed with treasures. It has two of the grandest of Titian's paintings, the "Pesaro Madonna" and the glorious "Assumption" over the high altar; in the next chapel is a very recogizable Donatello sculpture of St. John the Baptist.

The church is as large as a cathedral, with two vast, unforgettable monuments. One, to the sculptor Canova, he intended as Titian's, but the design was executed after Canova's death by his disciples: a pyramid, with a suggestively half-open bronze door leading into the interior.

Opposite it is the no less huge monument to Titian erected by Emperor Ferdinand of Austria in 1852. Intended as a gesture of appeasement, it did not reconcile the Venetians to heavy-footed Austrian rule.

The Venetians had already made an effort to free themselves in the revolutionary year of 1848, under the leadership of the gallant Daniele Manin. (My old friend the historian G.M. Trevelyan wrote the best account of all that in "Manin and the Venetian Revolution of 1848.")

So I made a special point of going to see the statue that commemorates him in the Campo Manin, looking across to the house where he lived by the little bridge over the waterway. His body lies in a tremendously ornate bronze tomb on the northern exterior of St. Mark's, looked down upon from the windows of the Patriarch's, i.e. Archbishop's, Palace.

The word *campo*, meaning field, which it would have been originally, is used for a square in Venice; *campiello* is a little square. There are many of both all over Venice, one of the biggest being that of San Stefano — because of its size, in historic days, the scene of bear-baiting and bullfighting.

Though Venice is the most watery of cities — the lagoon, canals and waterways its dominant feature — one can in fact walk all over the city, thanks to its hundreds of little bridges and the two big ones, the Rialto and the Accademia, over the Grand Canal.

I am particularly taken with those charming, sunny,

Continued on page 9

SHOPPING

Checking Out Edinburgh's Wooly Wares

by Molly Kelly

EDINBURGH — Naturally, shopping in Edinburgh starts in Princes Street. All the names one would expect to find are there. But, while not wishing to dismiss emporia like Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores, Littlewood's and Debenhams, most visitors to Scotland's capital will clearly be hoping to find something a bit different.

They will not be disappointed. Jenners, one of Princes Street's most prominent fixtures, is not to be missed. It is housed in a vast, ornate edifice inspired by the architecture of Oxford University's Bodleian Library.

"Jenners isn't just a place where people come to buy things," said Robert Douglas Miller, chairman and managing director. And he is right. The store has an ambience all its own.

Queen Elizabeth II buys furnishings there, but the store is really "a streetful of shops," as early advertisements claimed. Inside, one finds most things that the human heart could desire, from fashion and accessories to food with a Scottish as well as an international flavor. Cashmere and lamb's wool knitwear, tartan fashions, shortbread, Dundee cake and black bun are all there, but if you want to avoid the traditional, there is also a plethora of international fashions and goods.

Still on Princes Street, Romanes & Paterson is another, although much smaller, quality store specializing in fashions and novelties made in Scotland. Next door is the Scotch House, which offers a splendid, up-market selection of fashions for both men and women.

Further along Princes Street lies The Tartan Gift Shop, offering tartans galore and — as the name implies — a galaxy of Scottish souvenirs. Before leaving Princes Street, it would be worthwhile to have a look at the Waverley Market, a speciality shopping center that has three eye-catching levels within a sumptuous environment of gardens, waterfalls and fountains. Quality items in the shops range from women's, men's and children's fashions to beauty products, jewelry, crystal, perfumes, knitwear, leather, wines and spirits, books and chocolates. The Waverley Market also houses The Craft Center, which sells high-quality, handmade products by Scottish craftsmen.

Rodger of The Royal Mile, immediately opposite Holyrood Palace, probably has the largest selection of tartan ties in Scotland — there are more than 300 tartans in stock. Most of the tartans are also available in pure new wool scarves. Kilts, tartan skirts and Scottish knitwear — including Fair Isle and Shetland ideas — are also available.

As the name suggests, The Shetland Connection in The Lawnmarket offers a wide selection of ideas from Shetland. Items include christening shawls and babies' jackets, hats and booties made in delicate Shetland cobweb lace. For women, there are delicate lace scarves from Shetland, and a collection of tammies and gloves.

The hand-knitted sweaters, designed and made in Edinburgh and fashioned of Shetland wool, are distinctly appealing; the most popular depicts a Scottish landscape with grazing sheep and cows.

The Mad Parrot, at High Street in the Royal Mile, has a host of zany, colorful knitwear and is particularly popular with U.S., Australian and Japanese tourists. The knitwear, sold under the Sally's Woollies label, is 100 percent lamb's wool or Shetland and is made in primary colors, frequently featuring animal motifs. For example, penguins appear above the caption "I didn't always walk this way." Ladybugs, clown heads and abstract patterns are among the newest designs. If you have a design or caption in mind, it can be incorporated into the knitwear. The design charge is £5, and the sweaters are about £45.

More trendy, "fun" knitwear — created by Margaret Hyne and Camilla Eames — is available from their Designer Knitwear shop in Canongate.

If you land back in Princes Street and still have time for a look around the shops, try the St. James Center, at the east end of Princes Street. It is another fairly new shopping mall, although it is not as appealing or well-designed as the Waverley Market. ■

Molly Kelly is a Glasgow-based journalist.

Fine woolens dominate the Edinburgh shopping scene.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Joint B-Cal/Sabena Service: Novel Idea in Troubled Times

by Roger Collis

THREE weeks ago, British Caledonian Airways and Sabena, the Belgian state carrier, announced a novel plan to operate a joint service between Brussels and Atlanta via Gatwick, starting in October. There is nothing revolutionary about airlines pooling flights; what makes this different is that B-Cal and Sabena will use a mixed crew, with each airline preserving its identity and service within the cabin. It's a seminal idea, especially for medium-size carriers, enabling them to fly more frequently on existing routes and to open new services.

Sir Adam Thomson, B-Cal's chairman, said: "What led us to it was the downturn of traffic on the North Atlantic this summer, and obviously airlines have been looking around for ways of minimizing the damage. It came from a discussion between Sabena and ourselves about cooperating on the route. They have been operating two nonstop flights a week to Atlanta and we've been operating six, both with DC-10s. We now plan a daily 747. The flight deck will be Sabena and a mixed cabin crew from Brussels back to Brussels."

It is proving a bleak year for most of the 48 scheduled airlines on the North Atlantic. Capacity has far outstripped demand, triggering fare wars that threaten to turn many balance sheets into obituaries. "Everyone has been agonizing," said an industry insider. "It's going to be a bloodbath." After a bumper 1985, in which a record 23 million people flew between North America and Europe, airlines, especially U.S. carriers, put on more flights and opened new routes, expecting a continuing bonanza.

That was before the bomb exploded on a TWA Boeing 727 flying from Rome to Athens, the United States attacked Libya and the Chernobyl nuclear reactor malfunctioned. According to the International Air Transport Association, during the first five months of this year the total number of seats offered on the North Atlantic increased 11.2 percent over that period in 1985 but the total number of passengers fell 3.4 percent (6.4 percent for eastbound traffic). The proportion of seats occupied on a flight (load factor, in airline jargon) fell from 67.8 to 58.8 percent. Typically, an airline needs 70 percent to break even on a route over a year; in summer it needs about 80 percent since many passengers are on discount tickets.

"There are signs that things are creeping back to normal," said an industry source, "but I wouldn't expect to see more traffic than last year. It'll certainly never catch up to the extra capacity." Even "creeping back to normal" may be optimistic. In June, U.S. airlines belatedly cut their total capacity 7.7 percent from last year, but they showed a 29.3-percent decline in passengers.

During the first six months of this year, U.S. carriers showed a 98.8-percent increase in capacity and a 41.2-percent decline in passengers. Pan Am reports that its load factor for the second quarter of the year fell from 66.9 last year to 45.7 percent. Although this is a worldwide figure, Pan Am's North Atlantic operations have accounted for a major part of its business since it sold its Pacific routes to United Airlines.

On its service to Atlanta, B-Cal has a load factor of 67 percent (Sabena is roughly the same), against 77 percent last year. Both airlines expect loads to be substantially improved with the joint service in a Boeing 747 "Combi" cargo/passenger plane. In its passenger configuration, it will have 378 seats — 16 first, 40 business and 322 economy — while in its mixed configuration it will have 246 seats: 16 first, 40 business and 190 economy, plus six cargo pallettes in the rear. (The present DC-10 configuration is 237 seats: 24 first, 31 business and 182 economy.) The idea is to run all-passenger during peak summer months and mixed in winter and on off-peak days.

Sir Adam said: "This is a joint venture whereby we're taking 62-percent responsibility for the plane and Sabena 38 percent." But this too is flexible. "It's a loose arrangement. If Sabena wants to sell more than this proportion of tickets, they can." The traveler will gain a choice between B-Cal/Sabena's daily 747 service between Brussels, Gatwick and Atlanta and Delta Airlines' daily Tristar services between either Brussels or Gatwick and Atlanta, its domestic hub.

British Airways opposes the service, arguing that B-Cal would no longer be using its license as a "flag carrier," and claiming the route for itself. "We're always battling for licenses; it's usually a fair fight, or as fair as it can be under the circumstances, but this one is a bit of a nonsense," Sir Adam said. "I don't think for a minute that the CAA [Britain's Civil Aviation Authority] will give a second thought to pushing us off the route."

Nonetheless, there is often more chauvinism than pragmatism in civil aviation. Although Sir Adam claimed that "we have the full backing of the Atlanta community" for the joint service, U.S. carriers and the U.S. Department of Transportation may not take kindly to European airlines' combining flights.

Still, pragmatism may prevail. An airline that can no longer sustain the cost of flying half-empty across the Atlantic or another route might follow the B-Cal/Sabena model; it might lease space in its planes — say, a cabin or the upper deck of a 747 — or withdraw its fleet and lease space in someone else's.

One of the problems non-U.S.carriers face is gaining access to North American domestic routes through the system by which small-capacity planes feed major airport "hubs" from smaller centers. U.S. carriers in financial trouble might trade access to their feeder routes for some form of joint service on the Atlantic. This could be a solution for a carrier such as People Express (which, according to a strong industry rumor, may have to come off the Atlantic because of huge losses); it has a powerful domestic hub at Newark.

A more fanciful idea might be for airlines to soak up surplus capacity by selling gambling, restaurant, health-club, disco or business-center concessions in their aircraft. Maybe with planes like the new 747-300, the biggest passenger jet in service, we will see the re-creation of ocean-liner amenities on the North Atlantic. ■

It is a bleak year for most airlines on the North Atlantic.

Bicycling Across the Baltic, Almost

By Juris Kaza

An isle in the Swedish-speaking Finnish archipelago called Aaland.

MARIEHAMN, Aaland Islands — A gale blows off the Gulf of Bothnia, whipping the mixed birch and evergreen forest and flattening the wet grass on the graves of Private Jacob, a Jewish soldier in the czar's army, and Timotej, the infant son of another Russian soldier, who lived a few short months in the summer of 1838.

Both are buried on Praestoe, a few kilometers from the ruins of Bomarsund Fortress, which was captured from the Russians and blown up by British and French troops in 1854 in a campaign on the Baltic islands that was a sidelight to the Crimean War.

The demolished fort, the separate burial fields for Christians, Jews and Moslems from the garrison, all lie in a township that may have been the seat of the first Christianized Scandinavian kingdom, Birka. A runestone preserved at the Sund Church suggests this, while another theory places Birka on an island in Lake Maelar, west of Stockholm.

Armies, battle fleets, preachers and traders have come often to Aaland over the centuries, and it is hard to believe that this autonomous, Swedish-speaking region of Finland became Europe's first demilitarized zone in 1856.

Except for a scattering of Germans and Swiss, and one American at the Jan Karlsgaarden open-air museum wondering whether a sharp farm implement was used for spearing whales, the peaceful Aaland is largely a Scandinavian tourist resort.

To Swedes, Aaland is rather like Canada to Americans — a foreign country where one's own language is spoken with a slightly different accent. To Finns, it is a kind of archipelago Quebec, with a population of 23,000 who need not learn Finnish in school nor serve in Finland's armed forces.

The tourist facilities, tailored to Nordic tastes, are outdoor-oriented and simple. Cycling is one of the more popular ways of getting around Aaland, both on the main island and out in the archipelago. Starting in Mariehamn, the capital of Aaland, it is possible to bicycle across the Baltic in a week during the summer.

There is a lot of water between Aaland and the Finnish mainland, so, strictly speaking, this kind of trip involves much ferry-hopping from island to island (there are thousands) and as much, or as little, biking as you want. Should you have, as we did, a 13-month-old and his baggage, you may prefer to cheat on pure biking and use the "Russian sub" method, after the presumed technique of Soviet "mother ships" carrying minisubs to snoop in Swedish waters.

OUR mother ship was a red 1985 Ford Sierra with two bikes on the roof. Once off the boat — Silja Line's new 2,000-passenger car ferry, Svea — we pointed the mother ship east to the ferry dock at Svinoe to catch the afternoon boat to Foegloe, the first stop along the so-called "southern route" via the archipelago to the Finnish mainland.

The 15-mile (25-kilometer) ride, or drive, to the ferry dock passed through mixed woodland and farmland that was astonishingly green given the drought that local radio reports complained about. The roadside was lined with white, yellow and violet wildflowers.

There were surprises in the rolling farmland so near the sea. A cluster of white dots in a field appeared to be sheep, until the last moment, when the sound of the car set off a burst of seagulls in all directions.

If most of the forests on Aaland's main island look young, it is because until well into this century the "Aaland firewood boats" lined the docks of Stockholm, providing fuel for the Swedish capital. While forests were fair game, however, elk hunting carried the penalty of death or banishment for much of the 17th and 18th century.

Ferry traffic between Aaland's main island and points in the archipelago, such as Foegloe, is free, but car owners must pay if they continue on to the Finnish mainland.

Foegloe, like most islands in the archipelago, is actually a cluster of islands so close together that they are linked by wooden bridges, surrounded by a mini-archipelago of dozens of smaller islands and hundreds of rocks and outcroppings. Like other stops on the southern route, Foegloe was once a way station for merchant ships and warships of many nationalities. The traditional trade route from Denmark and northern Germany to Tallinn in Estonia and by land into Russia passed through the archipelago, partly to avoid sea raiders and pirates from Courland in western Latvia.

The many bays and inlets provided anchorages during storms or calms, often to the chagrin of the local population, as passing armies invited themselves to dine off the local food supply.

Lodging on Foegloe, as on most of the islands, is simple, often in cottages, the way most Scandinavian vacationers want it. We stayed at Enigheten in Degerby, the village where the ferry docks. Enigheten is a restored 19th-century boarding house that also served as a courtroom. Here, Aaland's last death sentence was pronounced and carried out by decapitation, in 1822, against a servant girl named Augusta who was accused of murdering a child.

At our next stop, in Koekar, the oddest — it has almost no evergreens and much bare granite — and one of the remotest islands of the Aaland group, we met Hans Villiers, an archaeologist and handyman who said he hoped to vindicate Augusta someday. "They haven't restored the attic at Enigheten where Augusta was kept, marking the days until she would die on the beams," Villiers said. "Her trial was not quite fair — the clergy and the landed classes against this poor girl — and I hope to prove it from the record."

VILLIERS, normally a resident of Foegloe, pointed to his French and Russian ancestry as aptly reflecting Aaland's history. He is filling in for Koekar's archaeologist in supervising a dig at a medieval Franciscan cloister. During the long, light summer evenings, he helps repair window frames at Anton's Guest House, the nearest lodging to the dig and to some of Koekar's most spectacular scenery — a blue sea dotted with rocky island groups from horizon to horizon — on the Hamnoe peninsula.

This is where Koekar's church stands, side by side with a small museum that encloses what has hitherto been unearthed from the Franciscan abbey's cellar. Also near Anton's are the excavated remains of a Bronze Age village, evidence that the archipelago has been inhabited for thousands of years, almost since the time it emerged from the receding sea in about 8000 B.C.

One of the few readily accessible attractions on Koekar, the abbey swarms with tourists (by island standards — a dozen at a time), and sometimes the Shetland ponies and flaxen-haired children of a nearby farm family run on the grass outside the churchyard walls.

Legend has it, however, that Koekar folk are not true Scandinavians but the descendants of dark-haired Estonians or other Finno-Ugric tribes. It is not far across the water, as the gull flies, to the Estonian islands of Hiiumaa and Saaremaa and the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. A middle-aged Estonian couple and a friend sat on the steps at Anton's listening to a pop station in their Soviet-dominated homeland.

Koekar's main village is Karlby, where you can buy freshly smoked fish on the waterfront just to the left of the only supermarket. The harbor, suitable for small pleasure and fishing boats, is rocky and lined with red cottages and boathouses.

Aaland cuisine features pancakes, a special black bread and *soetost*, a kind of cheesecake. The sweet, thick pancakes, tasting of cardamom and often made with rice in the batter, are served with plum jam and whipped cream. We we hoped to find these delicacies at the self-service café at Jan Karlsgaarden, the open-air museum of traditional farm buildings on the main island. But, in the greatest of our few disappointments on the islands, there was no black bread or *soetost*, only excellent pancakes "desecrated" with raspberry jam because, as the cashier said, it was too much trouble to make the special plum variety.

The other main disappointment was that we didn't quite make it all the way to Finland. The interisland ferries are jammed with motor vehicles in the high season, and there was an ill wind rising when we left Koekar to double back to the main island and try exploring the "northern route" via Kumlinge and the Braendoe island chain.

The wind rose to the Baltic equivalent of a hurricane. It blew the Silja Line's Wellamo, sister to the giant Svea, onto the rocks just outside Mariehamn when it experienced a mysterious power failure, forcing evacuation of 1,600 passengers on small craft. The storm was a dramatic reminder of Aaland's status as a semi-nation dependent, throughout its history, on a fickle sea.

It also provided a chance to look at Mariehamn and its iron-hulled tall ship, the Pommern, part of a fleet of Aaland clipper ships that carried grain from Australia to England until the outbreak of World War II.

With the Wellamo limping Finland for repairs, we made an ad hoc return to Stockholm on the Viking Line's Rosella, an older ship with excellent facilities for small children and good food in its restaurant. On a weekend sailing, especially with another ferry out of service, the public areas of the Aaland ships can become cattle boats, even if merry ones. Unless one wants to take a daytime cabin, a slow meal is the best refuge. ■

Juris Kaza, a Stockholm-based journalist, is a regular contributor to the IHT.

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FOOD

The Hearty Fare Of South Karelia

by Fred Ferretti

TWO things are said about South Karelia, an area of southeast Finland surrounding Lake Saimaa. The first, which the Karelians say, is, "We may be poor, but we're not hungry." The second, which is said about the Karelians, is, "The Karelians are poor because they eat too well."

There is some truth in both, for Karelian food is rich, hearty and ample, particularly the stew called *karjalanpaisti* and the pies or turnovers called *piiraat* or pasties. (In English, Finns use the British term; the pasties called *karjalanpiirakat* are served with butter or chopped egg and butter.) Though the names of these dishes and others from South Karelia — variations such as *kaalipiirakka* (cabbage pie) and *lohipiirakka* (salmon pie) — are solidly Finnish, the foods of South Karelia are an amalgam of Finnish and Russian cooking, a circumstance not unexpected in a region on the Finnish-Russian border. (The portion of the Soviet Union from the border eastward almost to Leningrad, and stretching northward as well, once known as Karelia, is now called the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.)

Perhaps it is because of this mixed heritage and South Karelia's history as a trading center between East and West that its cooking is so rich with varying influences. As early as 300 years ago, merchants from Russia would meet counterparts from Stockholm in South Karelia, and the region developed not only as a commercial center but also as one for holidays.

Russian cuisine has always been hearty, even lavish during the time of the czars, the Finns remind you, and they take a certain pride in buffet tables reflecting this heritage. Great loaves of breads are piled up, as are pasties and pies of meats and vegetables, vats of the traditional barley and mushroom soup called *ohra tatti keitto*, and dozens of oven-baked foods.

Oven-baking is a characteristic of Karelia quite different from the on-the-stove cookery of western Finland. Most often in Karelia — as with the pasties and the fish, cabbage and rutabaga pastries — the fillings are added before the baking. The workmen of eastern Finland, many of them lumbermen, carried pasties with them to their jobs. These days, the pasties, particularly those filled with mashed potatoes, are favorite foods of the sauna, to be enjoyed along with a glass of schnapps in the cleansing heat.

Karelia's many berries are made into liqueurs that are exported. The region also has the country's largest Emmenthal cheese factory, and it produces sausages and smoked meats as well as having an extraordinary number of bakeries.

Karelian stew is a simple dish, but unless it is prepared precisely, it will not taste as it should. Equal amounts of beef, mutton and pork, cut into chunks, are used. The beef is usually placed at the bottom of the pan, followed by the mutton and the pork. (It is said that the pork must be on top.) Onions, allspice and bay leaves are boiled in water, and then the spiced water is poured on the meat with a bit of salt, and the dish is baked for about three hours.

In Karelia's numerous bakeries the huge brick ovens are heated several times a week for bread and pasties. For Karelian stew the oven is made hot, then the stew is put in and cooked as the oven cools.

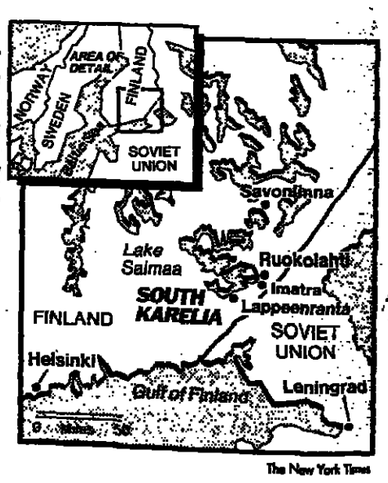
For stews and pasties at their source, try the Hotel Valtion (Imatrankoski Street; tel. 63744) in Imatra, a town of beautiful rapids that has been a tourist destination since the 18th century, when the wealthy of St. Petersburg went there for holidays. And you'll find Karelian stew on the menu at the Patria restaurant (Kauppakatu 21; tel. 11940) in Lappeenranta, a lively market town on the shore of Lake Saimaa.

With stew usually come pasties: small, oval, baked wonders fashioned from rye meal, wheat flour, cold water and salt. The dough is kneaded and rolled, then formed into flat ovals and filled with ingredients such as rice or barley porridge or mashed potatoes. Then they are placed in the oven for about 15 minutes, removed and brushed with a mixture of milk and butter before serving. ■

Fred Ferretti, a former New York Times reporter, is a travel and food writer based in Montclair, New Jersey. He wrote this piece for The Times.

Pentti Nissinen/Lahtilaisen Oy

Above, a piiraat, or pastie, one of the specialties of Finland's South Karelia region, is closed with small pinches before being baked.



The New York Times

The Suffolk Coast: Britten's Britain

by Lailan Young

THE Suffolk coast is Britten's Britain. The composer Benjamin Britten created most of his masterpieces along the cold, heaving, wind-lashed stretch of the North Sea from Lowesloft in the north to Orford in the south. Though Orford is but a two-hour drive from London, this coastal strip of eastern England feels like one of the most remote parts of the kingdom. There are few roads, fewer railroads, and not much to tempt the tourist in search of bright lights and noisy pleasures.

The coast is jagged and mysterious in the places where towns have been swallowed by the North Sea. Ruined chapels nestle under trees and gorse. Small towns and villages of painted clapboard houses with steep roofs blend into a landscape that makes the walker and cyclist feel less obtrusive than the motorist.

It effortlessly lures to its shores the concertgoers who remember the heady days when many of the world's finest musicmakers joined Britten. It is a pilgrimage spot where they and younger music lovers gather for a glut of concerts in the summer and fall at a converted maltings and several ancient churches. And it is a gastronomical haven of straight-from-the-sea cod and herrings, oysters and crabs.

No road connects the inlets and villages along the coast, so the expectation of something different at the end of each narrow road that leads to the coast off route A12 from London is all the more exciting.

Aldeburgh is the place most regularly identified with Britten. In this small seaside town he composed some of his most famous works: "Billy Budd," "Gloriana," "The Turn of the Screw" and many others. During World War II Britten was living in New York when he saw an article about the poet George Crabbe, who was born in Aldeburgh, the son of a salt-tax collector. The article outlined Crabbe's story about a fisherman named Peter Grimes, and prompted Britten's return home, where he began work on what was to become his best-known opera, "Peter Grimes."

E.M. Forster liked Aldeburgh, too, though one would scarcely know it from his description: "A bleak little place, not beautiful." Forster sometimes stayed with a fisherman, Billy Burrell, who took him and Britten out in his boat. Today Burrell sells his catch from a black wooden hut on the beach. His entry in the telephone directory reads: "B. Burrell, fisherman's shed opposite Wentworth Hotel."

The High Street in Aldeburgh is built on a shelf of land that runs parallel to the seafront and behind rows of cottages and white-painted boarding houses. The street sits below a 50-foot cliff face, which has been partly converted to terraced gardens open to the public. Up the High Street at No. 171 is Hammersley's, whose morning coffees, afternoon teas and lunches of fish pies or game casseroles are brought to tables surrounded by displays of local handicrafts, herbs, dried flowers and Suffolk wildflower seeds.

Only vegetarians should leave Aldeburgh without tasting cod and chips from the Aldeburgh Fish and Chip Shop at 226 High Street. Mstislav Rostropovich and Galina Vishnevskaja are regulars.

Britten and the tenor Peter Pears moved to the Red House in Aldeburgh in 1957. The library there contains many treasures: Britten's marked performance scores of Mahler, manuscripts of works by Gustav Holst and Michel Tippett, and collections of English song in original editions dating back 400 years.

MOST concerts in the festival program are given at Snape Maltings, a collection of 19th-century buildings up the River Alde from Aldeburgh. The complex includes the concert hall, craft shops, galleries and a tearoom. The hall, which was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1967, burned down two years later, but was restored and reopened in 1970. It has no curtains, just a wooden stage, movable wooden screen, unembellished brick walls and cane chairs.

North of Aldeburgh, the next stop off the A12 is Sizewell. The gentlest of slopes leads to sand dunes and to the squat, intimidating tower of the nuclear power station, less hideous than one might expect. Above Sizewell is Minsmere, a lowland area that is at once a reed bed, muddy lagoon, woodland and heath where the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds keeps watch over marsh orchids, bog cotton, lousewort, owls, churring nightjars and the rare avocet.

And so on up the coast northward to Dunwich, a town that has a chill on the hottest day. Perhaps its story evokes a longing to find romance or mystery or a ghost. Offshore, under the waters of the North Sea, under heaps of mud and sand, is the submerged city of Dunwich. This center of religion, learning and commerce prospered as early as 632, when it became a see under St. Felix of Burgundy. Its churches were mentioned in the Domesday Book. Then year after year the North Sea reclaimed it, snatching away prosperity, replacing it with sand. Legend says the bells of Dunwich can be heard from beneath the waves.

In the cliffs below the churchyard of the ruined All Saints', human bones can sometimes be seen after a rough storm. All that is left of Dunwich are these old bones, a cluster of cottages, a few ruins, some narrow leafy lanes, a small museum that tells the story of the city and its disintegration, and the fish and chip café, which allows you to bring your own bottle of wine and apologizes for pouring it into heavy tumblers. The café is now the hub of the former capital of East Anglia, and even it closes from early December to March.

A few miles north of Dunwich a sign points to Walberswick, a village that inspires artists with its light — at times harsh, metallic and wintry and at others a glorious Tuscan gold. This is another village with a past, where now there are two ungrazed greens, houses with old walls and leaning chimneys, and a muddy creek that used to be an alternative haven for storm-tossed boats bound for Dunwich.

WEDDING groups pose for photographs in front of the ruined east end of the tower of St. Andrew, a church that stood as a seamark 500 years ago. There are big houses, and an especially fine one near the middle of the village on a green is given over to a shop displaying work by 25 potters from all over England.

Sometimes a fisherman will row you across the mouth of the River Blyth for 10 pence, or you can cross a footbridge a mile upstream and walk to Southwold. The bridge was built above a light railroad that train buffs once came from miles to ride because the carriages were made for the emperor of China.

For me the joy of Southwold begins with my first glimpse of Blythburgh church on the left of the A12. The church resembles a great long galley that sailed over the marshes to anchor before the sea receded. There is a unity of beauty through its ages: Its body is 500 years old, its tower more than 700. Carved angels in the roof witnessed Cromwell's cavalry break up the floor, but enough survived for Britten and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Janet Baker and last year Rostropovich to make music there at an Aldeburgh Festival concert.

Visitors in search of real ale and fine wines turn up sooner or later in Southwold. The beer is made by Adnams, which brews it in the town and delivers it by dray horse. More recently the company began to import fine wines from a dozen countries including France, Italy, Australia and the United States.

It was off Southwold that the Battle of Sole Bay was fought in 1672 between the Dutch and English fleets. Both sides claimed victory, but their losses were shocking. The Sailor's Reading Room looks out from East Cliff over these oft-frenzied waters. Faded photographs of tall ships and the weather-beaten faces of heroes adorn the walls. Newspaper reports tell of the Great High Tide and Flood of Jan. 31, 1953, when "cries of 'Help' sounded above the tumult of sea and wind" and five Americans were rescued from their flooded lodgings by a small rowboat manned by local fishermen.

Rarely a year passes without a dramatic scurry for the lifeboat. Last year the vessel that needed tending was a beautiful, wave-battered Dutch yacht aground like a whale stranded on a sandbank.

The fishermen at the harbor down Ferry Street hoist a red flag when they return with the day's catch. Mr. Swan, the fishmonger on Victoria Street, remembers Britten shopping there with a Pekingese tucked under his arm. "Mr. Britten's favorite dish was plaice," he recalled. "People like that don't eat much. In the roughest weather he'd walk along the beach here thinking things up."

To complete a coastal journey of Britten's Britain one could stop at Orford on the southbound journey to London, but those who wish to visit his birthplace will have to go north to Lowestoft. The Lowestoft lighthouses are the earliest recorded on English shores, and the High Street is connected by ancient scores, or steep passages, to the seafront below.

In Orford is the tireless Mrs. Pinney and her small oysterage and smoked-fish restaurant. When there is a concert at Snape Maltings (a 15-minute drive away), tables are booked up at least a week ahead. If the concert is scheduled for Orford's church, Mrs. Pinney's establishment is booked to overflowing weeks before. ■

Lailan Young, a London-based writer, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Jonathan Player

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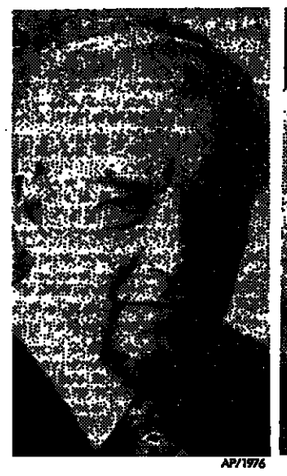

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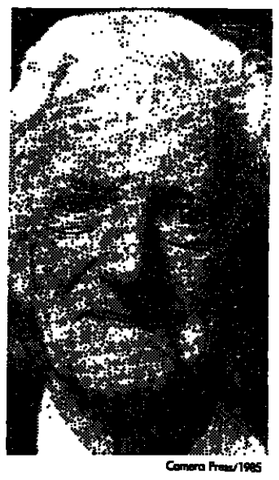

Camera Press/1985

Top, the beach at Aldeburgh, the town where Benjamin Britten lived and composed many of his works. Below left, boats moored at Snape Maltings, a complex where concerts are held. Above, the composer, left, and his companion, the tenor Peter Pears.

All kinds of craft use Venice's canals.

Venice the Unique

Continued from page 7

open squares, *campi*, every one of them with its own distinctive character, its own church — San Stefano a magnificent one — and palazzi, usually smaller ones disposed around. Wherever I live I like a room with a view. So, if I lived in Venice and hadn't a palace with a view over one of the canals, I should like a house looking out over a *campo*, or a *campiello* would do, on the sunny side — after all, one can pull the blinds down. The narrow little *calle* (alleys) beside their cool waterways do well for shade.

Of the places that speak to me, there is, of course, Ca'Rezzònico, the most splendid palace on the Grand Canal, with all its associations. Up the stone staircase is a huge ballroom, the most sumptuous I remember having seen, completely frescoed in exquisite pastel shades, with a grand Tiepolo ceiling of a god driving a chariot with galloping horses. It was all beautifully restored in 1974 by the America-Italy Society of Philadelphia.

There follows a succession of rooms so large and grand that I could not but think of the 18th-century poet who protested — was it of Blenheim Palace? — that this was all very fine, but "Where do ye sleep and where do ye dine?"

At length we come to some rooms on a more livable scale, a drawing room equipped with green lacquer furniture, something new to me. Next to it was a charming room hung with Longhis.

Longhi was not a great painter — he is not in the same class as Chardin, but more comparable to the contemporary English painter Patch, who painted mostly in Florence. But here is a Longhi portrait to tell us what Guardi looked like — surprisingly long face, long nose and fresh healthy coloring. Then there are all the realistic little pictures to portray what 18th-century Venetian life was like: the lady taking her morning cup of chocolate, in bed with a little white dog; another lady at her toilette; a family receiving a visit, rooms rather sparsely furnished; outside, the familiar masked revelers of carnival time, which lasted half the year and made Venice the prime pleasure city of all Europe.

Such was the Italian genius for decoration that even the floor was given an exquisite pattern. My one disappointment was that the room in which Browning died was closed for repair. We know how much he loved Italy, and wrote:

Open my heart, and you will see
graved inside of it, Italy.

A greater memory is that of Byron, who spent two or three years in and around Venice, mostly in the Palazzo Mocenigo on the Grand Canal, and owed much more to the city in a literary way than is realized.

Which, of all the hundred churches of Venice, speaks specially to me? I will settle for the most familiar, from the hundreds of paintings made of it; we can all recognize it. Santa Maria della Salute stands up white and magnificent, with its two domes, at the entrance to the Grand Canal.

It was built as a thank-offering for the cessation of the plague, hence its name (referring to Safety or Salvation), by Longhena, the greatest Venetian architect of the 17th century, and completed in 1681.

I choose it for its perfection, within and without. The plan is a perfect octagon, so that each chapel within has its echoing facade without — the grandest being the entrance portal above the spreading steps, from which one gets one of the finest views of the city. ■

A.L. Rowse, emeritus fellow of All Souls College at Oxford University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
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Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	220	120
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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USX Co	32574	20	19½	19¾	+ ¼
IBM	16644	140½	137¼	138	—1¼
PhilaEl	16375	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
AT&T	15598	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
ICN	15288	33½	30½	30¾	—2⅞
Mobil	14840	35½	35	35⅜	+ ¼
PhilMr s	13263	78	75¼	76½	+ ⅞
Sears	13024	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅜
PanhEC	12490	44⅞	42	43⅛	— ¾
Raymd	11996	22¼	19½	21½	+2
MidSUt	11436	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
GtWFin	11081	47	45	47	+2
JRiver s	10633	31	30	30½	+1⅜
ITT Cp	10255	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
Gould	10203	19½	18½	19	+ ⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.60	+0.51
Utilities	93.30	+0.61
Industrials	89.90	+0.41

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	135,180,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	183,505,200
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,150,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,270,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	111,807,200
NYSE volume up	65,688,000
NYSE volume down	52,977,600
Amex volume up	4,710,400
Amex volume down	3,841,900

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	918	1087
Declined	703	547
Unchanged	417	388
Total Issues	2038	2022
New Highs	172	154
New Lows	9	19

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	143.85	143.40	143.61	—0.03
Industrials	162.96	162.47	162.71	—0.04
Transp.	113.13	112.83	113.13	+0.43
Utilities	80.64	80.46	80.46	—0.04
Finance	155.83	155.31	155.31	—0.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 20	280,442	501,454	25,367
Aug. 19	232,553	510,844	44,170
Aug. 18	268,787	458,435	39,273
Aug. 15	338,114	407,502	2,477
Aug. 14	231,297	398,304	6,722

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1883.72	1899.47	1864.31	1881.19 —	0.14
Trans	756.88	762.38	750.13	757.13 +	5.00
Util	219.37	220.85	216.29	218.21 —	0.94
Comp	729.47	735.16	721.75	728.32 +	0.69

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	276	328
Declined	308	271
Unchanged	231	244
Total Issues	815	842
New Highs	36	36
New Lows	9	13

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	275.52	273.94	274.61	—0.16
Transp.	189.63	187.97	189.61	+1.62
Utilities	123.57	122.96	123.33	—0.14
Finance	29.70	29.49	29.57	—0.02
SP 500	250.45	249.11	249.67	—0.10
SP 100	—	—	233.71	—0.43

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	381.15	+0.22	379.52	298.73
Industrials	376.96	—0.37	376.84	374.14
Finance	523.49	+1.03	520.56	524.29
Insurance	447.17	+0.92	442.92	430.81
Utilities	247.81	+0.38	245.56	245.55
Banks	436.51	+2.19	434.29	429.17
Transp.	325.92	+3.48	324.18	331.81

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,030	1,091
Declined	1,034	953
Unchanged	2,314	2,330
Total Issues	4,378	4,374

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	7744	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
WangB	4852	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Spelng n	3737	15⅞	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
EchoB g	3537	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Amdahl	2461	18¼	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
HmHar	2449	13¼	12⅝	12½	— ½
BergBr	2316	23	22⅛	22¼	— ⅝
ForstL s	2220	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅞
BAT	2020	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
AmRoyl	1976	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
DataPd	1574	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
CntrMl	1561	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
LorTel n	1436	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
Hasbr s	1326	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
NWldP s	1324	14½	12⅞	14⅛	+1⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
271.84	270.85	271.32	—0.05

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed in Profit-Taking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, registering little response to the Federal Reserve's widely anticipated discount-rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which advanced 18.42 Wednesday, was off 0.14 to 1,881.19, as the NYSE closed. But advancing issues led declining ones by almost a 3-2 ratio.

Volume was about 136.3 million shares, compared with 157.3 million Wednesday.

Prices were narrowly lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The NYSE used the anticlimactic conclusion of weeks of speculation about the discount-rate cut to take some profits. The market traded in a narrow range for most of the day as Wednesday's surge in utilities eased.

"The discount-rate cut was factored into the market a while ago and now investors are focusing on the weak economy rather than lower rates," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus.

"It appears that this discount rate cut was more of a defensive move out of fear that the economy would slip into recession, than simply a spark to a slow economy," he said.

"While it came with surprising suddenness," he said, "it was no surprise."

USX Corp. rose ¼ to 19¾. The company said Wednesday that Bell Resources plans to buy up to 15 percent of USX stock.

IBM, second most active, declined 1¼ to 138 after significant gains in the past two weeks. Salomon Brothers was said to have issued a recommendation to investors Thursday morning to take profits on IBM shares, traders said.

Philip Morris rose ⅞ to 76½. Traders said the stock was active on rumors the company would spin off its Miller Beer unit. Philip Morris denied it was planning to spin off or sell the unit.

Traders also noted strength throughout the tobacco segment, with RJR Nabisco up 1½ to 54⅛ and American Brands up 1⅞ to 94⅞.

Analysts noted that consumer stocks generally were benefiting from expectations of better treatment under the proposed tax bill and from the slow growth of the economy.

Food stocks have been moving faster than the rest of the economy, showing strong earnings. Quaker Oats rose ½ to 83¾. Ralston Purina was unchanged at 73⅜ and General Mills climbed ⅜ to 88⅞.

Hershey Foods Corp. rose 2⅜ to 86⅝. Analysts noted that the cocoa market has been positive for Hershey.

Some of the stocks that are sensitive to interest rates that lent support to the market Wednesday saw some profit-taking Thursday in the aftermath of the rate cut. But in general, the market did not finish weak because its breadth continued to be strong, analysts noted.

James River Corp.'s stock rose 1⅜ to 30½. Analysts said investors were reacting to the company's report of higher first-quarter earnings, which was boosted by the acquisition of a 95-percent interest in Crown Zellerbach earlier this year.

The remaining minority interest in Crown Zellerbach that is still trading rose 3 to 47½.

Analysts speculated that the shares have been boosted by James River's announcement Aug. 8 that it intends to acquire the remaining Crown Zellerbach shares for an exchange of stock at the same rate as the initial transaction.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
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C										
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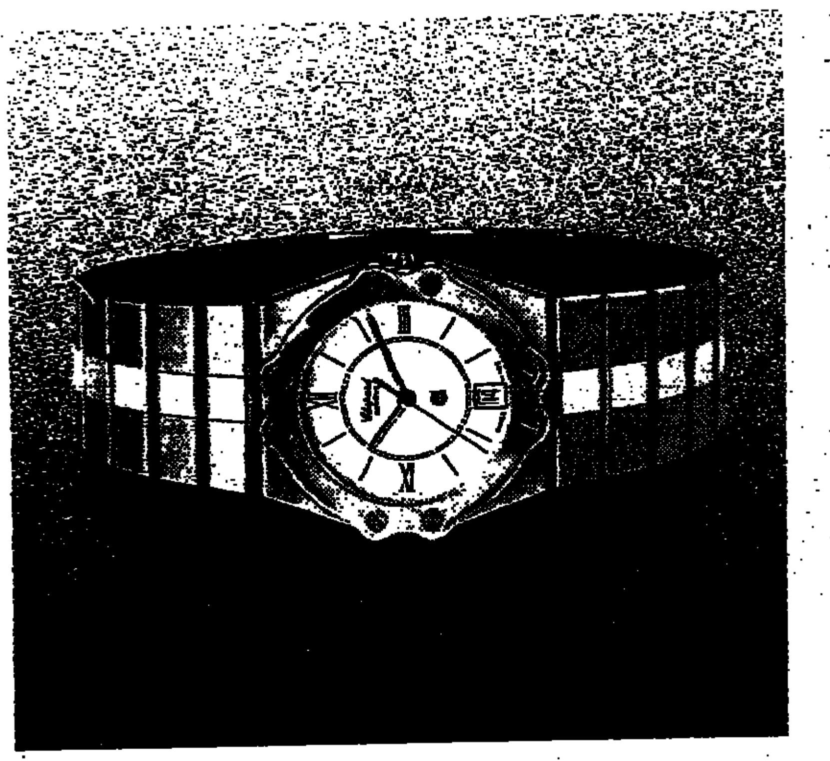

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Continued on next left-hand page)

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1986 **

Dow Jones Index Eases a Scant 0.14 — 4 P.M. PRICES UNCHANGED

TECHNOLOGY

Future Systems May Make More Use of Analog Process

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are analog watches (the ones with the hands) and digital watches, analog phonograph records and digital compact disks. Computers also were once analog and digital. But digital computers won out so overwhelmingly that people no longer bother to say "digital computer." It is assumed that a computer is digital.

But life may be stirring on the analog side. Scientists are starting to work on futuristic computers that might again make use of analog computing techniques. No one expects analog computing to recapture the mainstream of the computer world, but some think that analog techniques might be better suited for some tasks, such as recognition of objects in computer vision systems, that have so far defied solution by digital techniques.

Analog computers were widely used in the 1950s and the 1960s.

"I suspect the computers used in the future will be hybrid designs, incorporating analog and digital," said Terrence J. Sejnowski, professor of biophysics at Johns Hopkins University, who notes that the brain also uses a combination of digital and analog processing.

Digital systems represent quantities by discrete numbers. A digital thermometer, for instance, gives a temperature of 98.1 or 98.2 degrees but nothing in between. Analog systems are continuous — the mercury in the analog thermometer rises continuously instead of changing from one number to the next. Similarly, while digital computers work with switches that are either on or off, representing zeros and ones, analog computers represent numbers by currents and voltages that can vary continuously.

As a very simplified example of how such computers work, consider the task of dividing a number X by a number Y. Ohm's law, familiar to high school physics students, states that the current flowing in a circuit is equal to the voltage divided by the resistance. One could therefore build a simple circuit with a voltage equal to X and a resistance equal to Y and then measure the current to find X divided by Y. The answer is determined not by calculating, as in a digital computer, but by simply letting the laws of physics run their course.

SUCH ANALOG computers, in much more complex form, were used in the 1950s and 1960s to solve differential equations and for simulations, such as flight simulators. But as digital computers improved, analog machines faded from use. Today, one company, Electronic Associates Inc. of New Jersey, still sells analog computers for use in a few complex simulations. Analog circuitry is also hidden in many other electronic machines performing such tasks as processing data from sensors.

One reason analog computers faded is that they had to be rewired for each new problem. With digital computers, only the software has to be changed. In addition, digital computers are more accurate. On a digital computer, 48.6 divided by 20.8 is 2.33654. On the analog computer described above, the needle on the current meter would point to somewhere around 2.4.

Still, analog computing has some advantages over digital. Michael Dertouzos, director of the laboratory for computer science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, notes that digital systems, which work on either-or choices, can fail catastrophically, while mistakes in analog systems lead to just a gradual loss of accuracy.

Mr. Dertouzos suggests that future computers, which will combine thousands of processors working in parallel, will be prone to failure unless they use some combination of analog and digital encoding, as the human nervous system does.

Speed is another great attribute of analog systems. A digital computer adds numbers two at a time. An analog circuit can add up all the voltages or currents instantaneously. "It will be good in places where you don't need 10 decimal places of accuracy but you need to have the answer quick," said Lawrence D. Jackel, head of device structures research at Bell Laboratories, who is

See ANALOG, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Aug. 21*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.3165	3.468	112.765 *	34.44 *	0.1636 *	—	5.444 *	140.85 *	150.82 y
Brussels(a)	42.54	63.70	20.7658	6.326	3.0035 *	18.3675	—	25.7245	27.71 *
Frankfurt	2.0541	3.076	—	30.54 *	1.4505 x	88.49 *	4.828 *	124.22 *	1.3375 *
London (b)	1.4985	—	3.0668	10.0285	2,112.50	3.4583	63.40	2.4643	229.375
Milan	1,416.50	2,119.38	689.40	210.65	—	611.57	33.384	856.45	9.227
New York(c)	—	0.6676 ≡	2.059	6.6755	1,406.00	2.299	42.225	1.6428	153.05
Paris	6.723	10.068	3.2738	—	4.7495 x	2.9831	15.812 *	4.0665	4.3815 *
Tokyo	153.00	229.96	74.74	22.98	10.87 *	66.32	361.10 *	92.98	—
Zurich	1.6505	2.4709	80.515 *	24.58 *	0.1168 *	71.435 *	3.8359 *	—	1.076 *
1 ECU	1.0348	0.6946	2.1044	6.8944	1,450.87	2.3724	43.5774	1.6945	157.308
1 SDR	1.21134	0.80918	2.48821	8.14384	1,715.45	2.8061	51.5304	2.0042	185.577

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≡) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.498

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.975	Fin. markka	4.98	Mex. peso	680.00	Soviet ruble	0.6785
Austral. $	1.6467	Greek drac.	133.80	Norw. krone	7.31	Span. peseta	132.65
Austr. schill.	14.41	Hong Kong $	7.8065	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.8875
Belg. fin. fr.	42.68	Indian rupee	12.58	Port. escudo	144.58	Taiwan $	37.10
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.753	Thai baht	26.095
Canadian $	1.3923	Irish £	0.7396	Sing. $	2.15	Turkish lira	673.15
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.48	S. Afr. rand	2.6008	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	7.25	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2903	S. Kor. won	880.00	Venez. boliv.	19.40
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.602				

£ Sterling: 1.1087 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Aug. 21*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6-6 1/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	5 7/8
2 months	5 7/8-6	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/8-7 1/4	7-7 1/8	5 7/8
3 months	5 7/8-6	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	7 3/16-7 5/16	6 15/16-7 1/16	5 7/8
6 months	5 7/8-6	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 7/16-9 9/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 7/8-7	5 15/16
1 year	5 7/8-6	4 3/8-4 1/2	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 3/8-9 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 7/8-7	5 7/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Aug. 21*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Rate	8	8
Broker Loan Rate	6 7/8-7 1/4	7 1/4
Federal Funds	5 7/8	6 5/16
Com Paper 90-179 days	5.53	5.75
3-month Treasury Bills	5.35	5.48
6-month Treasury Bills	5.39	5.61
3-month CD's	5.40	5.59
6-month CD's	5.40	5.59
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.50	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
3-month Interbank	4.55	4.55
6-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7	7 1/16
3-month Interbank	7 1/16	7 1/16
6-month Interbank	7 1/16	7 1/8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	11	n.a.
91-day Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 7/16
3-month Interbank	9 13/32	9 1/4
Japan		
Discount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call Money	4 7/16	4 7/16
3-month Interbank	4 5/8	4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Aug. 21*

1 month	5 13/16 - 6 1/16
2 months	5 13/16 - 6 1/16
3 months	5 13/16 - 6 1/16
6 months	5 13/16 - 6 1/16
1 year	5 13/16 - 6 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Aug. 21*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.03
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.689

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Aug. 21

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	381.75	380.50	+3.45
Luxembourg	380.50	—	+3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	377.29	377.97	+3.03
Zurich	382.25	381.13	+1.38
London	381.75	380.75	+2.75
New York	—	384.50	+5.65

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Japanese Limit Bids At Airport

Official Expects Later U.S. Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Foreign companies have been shut out of participating in the preliminary stage of construction of a multibillion-dollar airport in western Japan, but U.S. negotiators said Thursday they were "confident" that American companies will win contracts later.

Bruce Smart, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said that Japanese companies have monopolized contracts for the construction of an artificial island that will house the new Kansai International Airport near Osaka. The island is scheduled to be completed in 1993.

He said that talks this week with Japanese trade officials left him "confident that our discussions and resolution of the issues will contribute to the success of American companies interested in the project."

Pressured by local contractors, the government-controlled Kansai Airport Authority has discouraged American and other foreign companies from bidding for the $8-billion project.

U.S. officials point to the airport as an example of how the Japanese block access to their market, contributing to the country's huge trade surplus with the United States.

American companies will move a step closer to vying for airport business late next month, when the Japanese Ministry of Transport holds a special seminar to explain Japan's complex bidding system.

Mr. Smart indicated that the airport authorities were slowly backing off from their original stance against accepting foreign bids, but that they had not been totally persuaded.

He predicted that U.S. and other foreign companies would be able to compete for the rest of the project.

A Commerce Department official said that 21 to 35 American firms had shown an interest in bidding on the project.

(UPI, Reuters)

The New York Times

Frances Pomeroy and her daughter-in-law, Zdena, left, co-founded an oil-field pipe company. Mary Beth Halpin, right, heads a company that arranges corporate meetings.

The U.S. Woman as Her Own Boss

Despite Obstacles, Millions Strike Out on Their Own

By Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seven years ago, Prynn Kaplan was a ballet dancer with a knack for interior design. Now she runs her own construction company.

"It was a circuitous route," said Ms. Kaplan, who left the dance studio because of her love of design. When it came to building what she had drawn, however, the affair soured.

"I got such a runaround by contractors, I decided I could do it better myself," said Ms. Kaplan, a 38-year-old founder of North River Construction Co., a small company in Manhattan that she expects will gross $550,000 this year.

"Everyone thinks it's such a big deal I'm in construction," she said. "If I were a man, no one would pay any attention."

Ms. Kaplan may stand out in the building business, but she blends in with a burgeoning crowd of American women who have translated audacity, persistence and a desire to be their own boss into thriving companies.

To be sure, the number of businesses owned by women has been growing rapidly for more than a decade. Entrepreneurs such as Liz Claiborne and Mary Kay Ash have paced entire industries.

The difference now, according to experts, is that woman-owned businesses are considered an integral piece of the nation's economic fabric rather than a novelty. And women are bringing a wider array of business experience and technical training to their own ventures.

In 1985, 2.8 million women were self-employed, a 75-percent increase from 10 years ago, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over the same decade, the number of self-employed men rose only 12.1 percent, to 6.5 million.

Women now own about 25 percent of the nation's small businesses, up from 5 percent in 1976. The Small Business Administration predicts that by the year 2000, women will control half.

At a White House Conference on Small Business held in Washington this week, women constituted 35 percent of the delegates elected by state conferences, up from 15 percent at the first conference in 1980.

Many women entrepreneurs have left the home, graduate schools and corporate jobs where their advancement was blocked. Like their male counterparts, they are taking a risk in exchange for the independence and satisfaction that come with running your own show.

"It's an opportunity to put my creativity on the line," said Mary W. Newton, who nine years ago opened PrioriTeas Unlimited, a gourmet coffee and tea store in College Station, Texas.

"I make my own decisions and don't have any red tape," said Mary Beth Halpin, the 28-year-old president of Meetings by EMBY, a Manhattan consulting firm that arranges corporate meetings.

While more women are starting businesses in nontraditional fields such as computers, biotechnology and manufacturing, most female entrepreneurs are riding the crest of a surge in the service sector. Start-up costs are lower there, and work schedules can be adjusted more easily to accommodate family obligations.

Nancy Mueller's business, for instance, grew out of making hors d'oeuvres at Christmas parties. "I wanted a business where I could work the hours I wanted," said Ms. Mueller, 43, who quit her chemist job at the Syntex Corp. nine years ago to found Nancy's Specialty Foods in Menlo Park, California.

She started by peddling frozen quiches and hors d'oeuvres out of an ice cooler to supermarkets around San Francisco. "I went into the stores, put on an apron and served up," she said.

Ms. Mueller's company now employs 90 people, ships to 12 states and projects that its sales will surpass $3 million this year.

Entering the man's world was both easy and difficult for Frances Pomeroy and her daughter-in-law, Zdena, co-founders of the Grand Steel Corp.,

See WOMEN, Page 15

Retail Prices Remained Flat In U.S. in July

By Martin Crutsinger

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices were unchanged in July, when a drop in gasoline prices made up for the steepest rise in food costs in more than two years, the government said Thursday.

Prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent in June. So far this year, prices have fallen 0.2 percent, at an annual rate, their best showing since 1949.

Analysts warned that the July report could mark the end of the best news on inflation. Yet, no economist predicted that prices would begin rising rapidly.

The belief that prices will turn upward is based in part on the agreement earlier this month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to temporarily cut production in an effort to boost sagging world oil prices.

Last month, gasoline prices fell 6.6 percent, more than offsetting gains posted in May and June and their fourth drop this year.

For the first seven months of 1986, gasoline prices have declined 27.4 percent and are now 35.7 percent below their peak level of March 1981.

Food costs, however, rose a sharp 0.8 percent in July, the biggest gain since January 1984. All major food categories showed substantial increases, with beef prices rising for the second straight month after falling for the first five months of the year.

Poultry prices were up 7.4 percent, the Labor Department said, reflecting in part the Southeastern states' heat and drought, which makes it difficult for chickens to survive.

Fruit and vegetable prices also turned around in July, rising 0.8 percent after falling a sharp 2.8 percent in June. Prices for fish and eggs also rose last month.

Housing costs, which had risen 0.5 percent in June, held steady last month, largely a reflection of declines in the costs of electricity and natural gas.

Prices for both energy sources had surged in June after declining in the three preceding months.

Fuel oil prices fell 5.8 percent, the seventh consecutive decline. Those costs were 39 percent below their 1981 peak. Energy prices overall fell 4.1 percent last month.

Charges for telephone services, which had jumped 1.9 percent in June, were unchanged in July as an increase in local service costs was offset by continuing declines in long-distance charges.

Analysts cautioned that lower gasoline prices may soon come to an end. They said that the OPEC agreement could mean an increase of 10 cents a gallon (3.785 liters).

For all of 1986, analysts are predicting that consumer prices will rise by just 2 percent, the best inflation performance in more than two decades.

As recently as 1980, prices soared 12.4 percent in a single year.

Soviet Tells Iran It Will Ship Less Oil to Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Soviet Union has told Iran it is ready to cut oil exports to Western Europe by 100,000 barrels per day to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries boost falling prices, Iran's oil minister said Thursday in a dispatch monitored here.

Gholamreza Aqazadeh said Moscow would cut oil exports in September and October, when the 13-member oil cartel plans to reduce oil production by 3.5 million barrels per day to about 16.8 million barrels.

Mr. Aqazadeh, who was quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA, spoke after returning from a visit to Moscow. Soviet officials denounced the price slide as an "imperialistic move" and said they were ready to counteract it, he added.

The Soviet Union exports about 1.5 million barrels a day to Europe. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Soviet Overtures to GATT Draw Curt U.S. Reaction

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has asked to "participate" in the new round of world trade negotiations scheduled to begin next month by the nations in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

The request drew an immediate negative reaction from the United States.

"We have consistently taken the position when approached by the Soviets on this matter that we see no benefits to the GATT system by Soviet participation," Debra Busker, a spokeswoman for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, said Wednesday.

"The Soviet international trading system is at fundamental, practical and philosophical variance with the principles and practices of the GATT," Ms. Busker said.

It was not clear if the U.S. reaction would end the Soviet initiative. Requests for membership or observer status are decided by a consensus of GATT's 92 members.

U.S. officials who asked not to be identified said that all the major Western powers in the past have firmly rejected Soviet feelers about joining GATT. Both government officials and private trade experts said Wednesday that they thought chances were almost nil that the Soviet Union would be allowed to participate in the trade talks.

Five Soviet bloc nations — Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia — already are members of GATT, whose rules govern about 80 percent of world commerce in manufactured goods and agriculture.

China last month applied for membership and has been told it would be allowed a role in major GATT negotiations.

[The guiding principle of the GATT is that trade concessions granted to any one member must apply to all, Reuters reported from Geneva.

[That would mean opening the domestic Soviet and Chinese economies to competition from the products of countries in GATT. In return, GATT nations would permit exports from the Soviet Union and China to compete on equal footing with those of other GATT members, Reuters noted.]

If the Soviet Union is able to overcome Western reluctance to let it join GATT, it would be the first-ever Russian relationship with the Geneva-based group, which espouses free world trade.

The Soviet Union's one-page request was handed to the GATT secretariat in Geneva on Aug. 15, but word did not leak out until Wednesday. The comments from the U.S. Trade Representative's office quickly followed.

"We feel that they would be interjecting a political element into the GATT that we have been able to stay away from, and don't want to see introduced now," a senior official said. "They shouldn't be allowed to participate. They've never posted a tariff schedule — what is there to negotiate? Nothing. All their trade is done by state organizations, much different from the way the Chinese or the Yugoslavs handle their trade relations."

GATT sources in Geneva said Wednesday that a ruling on the Soviet request would be made at next month's meeting of trade ministers in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They convene Sept. 15 to launch negotiations aimed at a new round of lowered trade barriers — talks that could last as long as five years.

Officials said that the Soviet petition, specifying that it desired to "participate" in the round, was a variation from the standard request from a nonmember to be accredited as observer, or for "accession," which means joining.

If the Soviet Union were to ask for "accession" to the GATT treaty, a working party would be assigned to consider the request, said Ms. Busker of the U.S. trade office.

The Soviet initiative clearly was designed to help repair a deteriorating economic situation, exacerbated by the recent collapse in oil

See GATT, Page 13

Trade Surplus For South Korea Grew in July

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korea's current account surplus widened by $431 million in July, bringing the total surplus in the first seven months to $1.07 billion, the Bank of Korea said Thursday.

In the first seven months of 1985, there was a deficit of $966 million in the current account, which measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

The central bank said that the growth in the current account surplus was due to brisk commodity exports, boosted by the stronger Japanese yen, as well as low crude-oil prices and declining world interest rates.

In the seven-month period, commodity exports jumped 21.9 percent, to $19.02 billion, while imports grew 11.1 percent, to $16.82 billion. As a result, the total trade balance showed a surplus of $1.20 billion, compared with a deficit of $360 million in July last year.

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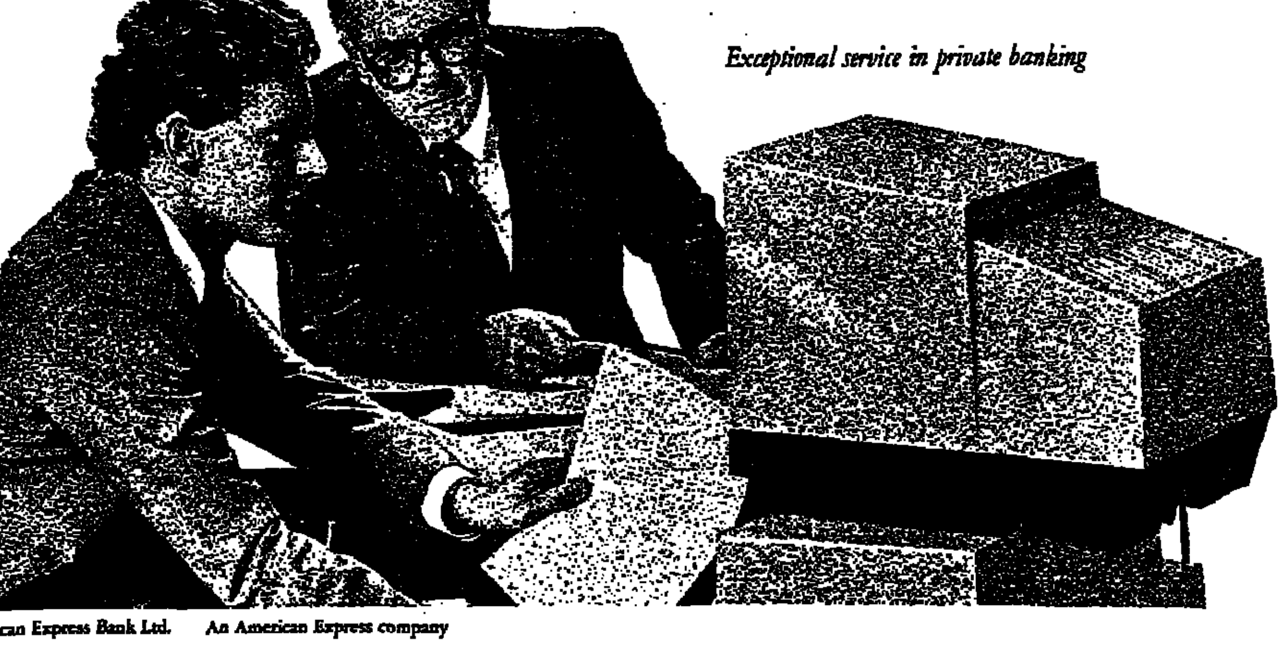

American Express Bank Ltd. An American Express company

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 21

Grains

Livestock

Food

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	899.60 f	895.40 f
Reuters	1,439.60	1,434.70
D.J. Futures	117.65	116.5[illegible]
Com. Research	204.50	203.[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

Aug. 21

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 9,492 Call open int. 274,395
Total put vol. 28,260 Put open int. 364,538
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Aug. 21

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,255	1,235	1,241	1,245	+ 27
Dec	1,241	1,240	1,220	1,225	+ 16
Mar	1,281	1,265	1,260	1,265	+ 21
May	1,302	1,301	1,285	1,295	+ 17
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,315	1,330	+ 15
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,370	+ 15

Est. vol.: 2,580 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4,580 lots. Open interest: 22,834

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	1,370	1,370	—	1,385	+ 18
Dec	1,420	1,420	1,410	1,415	+ 18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,435	1,445	+ 25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	—	+ 30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	—	+ 30
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	—	+ 30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	—	+ 30

Est. vol.: 15 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 7 lots. Open interest: 180

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	2,025	1,970	2,015	2,020	— 22
Nov	2,060	2,000	2,042	2,048	— 15
Jan	2,020	2,020	2,041	2,058	Unch.
Mar	2,015	1,970	2,012	2,019	— 17
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,990	—	— 38
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,995	—	— 45
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,005	—	— 40

Est. vol.: 130 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 364 lots. Open interest: 928

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

Aug. 21

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.37	5.35	5.52	5.66
6-month bill	5.42	5.40	5.65	5.76
1-year bill	5.44	5.42	5.73	5.85

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	100 17/32	100 19/32	7.20	7.18

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 157.46
Change for the day: — 0.06
Average yield: 6.81 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

London-Sydney Trading Link

United Press International

LONDON — The London International Financial Futures Exchange and the Sydney Futures Exchange announced Thursday that a trading link between the two would begin in October. The first contract to be traded under the arrangement will be the LIFFE's U.S. Treasury-bond futures contract, which will start trading on Oct. 23.

London Commodities

Aug. 21

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	128.80	125.80	128.00	128.20	127.00	127.20
Dec	138.00	133.60	136.60	137.20	136.00	137.00
Mar	151.40	147.60	151.00	151.20	149.20	149.40
May	154.40	150.00	154.60	155.20	152.80	153.60
Aug	157.40	157.60	158.40	159.60	155.60	157.60
Oct	161.80	160.80	162.80	164.00	160.00	161.60

Volume: 3,422 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,394	1,378	1,388	1,390	1,368	1,371
Dec	1,445	1,427	1,443	1,444	1,420	1,423
Mar	1,480	1,464	1,478	1,480	1,458	1,460
May	1,498	1,486	1,496	1,497	1,478	1,481
Jly	1,510	1,503	1,510	1,514	1,496	1,498
Sep	1,532	1,521	1,529	1,530	1,512	1,513
Dec	1,554	1,545	1,552	1,553	1,537	1,539

Volume: 2,949 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	2,075	2,000	2,046	2,050	2,045	2,050
Nov	2,080	2,010	2,050	2,055	2,060	2,065
Jan	2,075	2,015	2,035	2,055	2,065	2,070
Mar	2,040	1,985	2,015	2,020	2,025	2,030
May	2,035	1,990	2,015	2,025	2,030	2,035
Jly	2,040	2,000	2,025	2,035	2,050	2,065
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,025	2,050	2,060	2,080

Volume: 5,855 lots of 5 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	132.00	128.75	130.25	130.50	128.00	128.25
Oct	136.25	133.00	135.00	135.50	132.25	132.50
Nov	139.00	136.50	137.50	137.75	135.25	135.50
Dec	141.00	138.75	140.75	141.00	137.75	138.00
Jan	142.00	141.00	142.75	143.00	—	140.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	139.00	142.00	—	139.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	132.00	120.00	130.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	135.00	115.00	135.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	135.00	115.00	135.00

Volume: 2,368 lots of 100 tons.

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Aug. 21

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	768.00	769.00	751.50	752.50
Forward	761.50	762.00	751.00	751.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	880.50	881.50	866.00	867.00
Forward	894.00	894.50	883.50	884.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	851.00	853.00	842.00	843.00
Forward	871.00	872.00	862.00	864.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	267.50	268.50	266.50	267.50
Forward	269.50	269.75	267.50	268.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2525.00	2535.00	2505.00	2515.00
Forward	2560.00	2565.00	2535.00	2540.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	341.50	342.50	341.50	342.50
Forward	349.00	350.00	349.00	350.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	520.00	525.00	515.00	525.00

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

Aug. 21

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	381.80	378.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	382.30	378.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	384.40	380.60
Dec	389.00	388.00	388.90	384.20

Volume: 2 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sep	218.00	220.00	218.00	220.00
Oct	216.00	218.00	216.00	218.00
Nov	217.00	219.00	217.00	219.00
Dec	218.00	220.00	218.00	220.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Sep	175.25	175.75	175.00	175.50
RSS 1 Oct	174.50	175.00	174.50	175.00
RSS 2 Sep	172.00	174.00	171.50	173.50
RSS 3 Sep	170.00	172.00	169.50	171.50
RSS 4 Sep	164.50	166.50	164.00	166.00
RSS 5 Sep	160.50	162.50	160.00	162.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sep	445.00	450.00	—	452.00
Oct	448.00	450.00	450.00	452.00
Nov	446.00	—	450.00	455.00
Dec	445.00	446.00	450.00	—
Jan	445.00	—	446.00	—

Volume: 160 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Dividends

Aug. 21

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK				
Nelson (Thomas)	—	5 PC	10-31	10-4
USUAL				
AmeriTrust Corp	Q	.44	9-12	8-29
Durham Corp	Q	.34	9-9	8-26
Eastern Co	Q	.25	9-15	8-29
Fst City Bcp Tex	Q	.02 ½	9-15	9-5
Fst Nthrn S&L Ass	Q	.10	9-15	8-29
General Nutrition	Q	.04	9-15	9-1
Northrop Corp	Q	.30	9-13	9-2
RHNB Corp	Q	.09	9-11	9-1
Stater Steels B	Q	.15	10-31	9-30
Society Corp	Q	.46	9-15	9-2
Unitrode Corp	Q	.05	10-1	9-12

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

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Cash Prices

Aug. 21

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.78	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.78	0.68
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	72-73
Lead Spot, lb	21½-26	19
Copper elect., lb	64-65½	66-70
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4668	6.2613
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	126-134	103-106
Silver N.Y., oz	5.305	6.20

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Aug. 21

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
47	2.07	2.76	3.25	0.02	0.57	0.92
48	1.17	2.07	2.63	0.12	0.87	1.26
49	0.49	1.53	2.10	0.44	1.27	1.68
50	0.15	1.08	1.67	1.10	1.82	—
51	0.05	0.75	1.30	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 10,061
Calls: Wed. vol. 4,567 open int. 44,916
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,822 open int. 51,533
Source: CME.

To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

7 Jets Ordered From Boeing

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Thursday that Trans European Airways had ordered five 737-300 jets and that Air Malta had ordered two 737-200s. The combined value of the orders is about $185 million, including spare parts and training, Boeing said.

West German Car Output

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Car production in West Germany fell to 290,300 units in July from 303,600 in July 1985, the industry association, VDA, said Thursday.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hoechst, BASF Report Lower First-Half Profit

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Two of West Germany's leading chemical concerns, Hoechst AG and BASF AG, reported Thursday that group pretax profits fell in the first half, but both expressed optimism that second-half earnings would be strong.

Analysts said that pressure on exports from a weaker dollar and lower crude oil prices pinched earnings in the first half, as did major inventory liquidation among potential customers who opted to phase purchases in anticipation of further price declines.

Hoechst, based in Frankfurt, said that first-half profit dropped marginally, to 1.63 billion Deutsche marks ($795 million at current exchange rates) from 1.65 billion DM a year earlier. Sales dropped 12 percent, to 19.56 billion DM from 22.22 billion DM.

Hoechst said that it had gained momentum in the second quarter, but it declined to provide details. Based on figures for the full first half, second-quarter pretax profit rose 7 percent, to 869 million DM from 810 million DM in the second quarter of 1985.

BASF, based in Ludwigshafen, said that first-half earnings plunged 19.1 percent, to 1.39 billion DM from 1.72 billion DM a year earlier. Group revenue fell 5.4 percent, to 22.7 billion DM from 24 billion DM in the first six months of 1985.

Second-quarter profit was not given. But based on first-half figures, it fell 24 percent, to 741 million DM from 977 million DM a year earlier.

BASF attributed the sharp profit decline to large write-offs on oil product inventories.

Angus MacNeilage, an analyst at James Capel & Co. in London, said a comparison of second-quarter earnings at BASF was misleading because "the group had an exceptional second quarter last year."

Second-quarter pretax profit jumped 14 percent from the first quarter and sales fell 10 percent.

"We see no reason to change our earnings-per-share forecast from last year's 41 DM for BASF," Mr. MacNeilage said. Firmer oil prices would add costs, he said, but also would help overall sales and profits by convincing customers to restock.

Investors on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Thursday appeared to evaluate the first-half results positively. BASF's shares fell 2.20 DM, to 270.30 DM, despite results that ordinarily might have sparked a much sharper drop. Hoechst's climbed 6.30 DM, to 279.80 DM.

Guy Ridgen, an analyst at Phillips & Drew in London, said that Hoechst's first-half results were "quite good, better than we had expected in light of the 7-percent jump in second-quarter pretax profit."

Dr Pepper Being Sold to 2d Group

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co., the New York investment concern, has agreed to sell Dr Pepper Co. to another investor group for $416 million.

The announcement, made Wednesday, came two weeks after Forstmann Little canceled plans to sell Dr Pepper, the fourth-largest U.S. soft-drink company, to Coca-Cola Co. for $470 million. The agreement collapsed because of antitrust objections by the Federal Trade Commission.

The new purchasers include some members of Dr Pepper's management, Shearson Lehman Brothers and Hicks & Haas, a Dallas investment firm that owns stakes in A&W Root Beer and a Dr Pepper bottling operation in Texas.

"We are beginning to see the emergence of new players who will develop into broader-based entities to compete with Coke and Pepsi," said Jesse Meyers, the publisher of Beverage Digest, a newsletter. "Some other soft-drink entity is going to develop out of this. There's more to come."

Earlier this year, RJR Nabisco Inc. sold its Canada Dry and Sunkist units to Cadbury Schweppes PLC for $230 million. That sale gave Schweppes a strong lineup in the mixer and non-cola segments of the business.

Philip Morris Cos. is considering offers for its domestic Seven-Up Co. unit, the third-largest soft-drink maker in the nation. Philip Morris sold the international operations to PepsiCo last month, after Pepsi's plan to acquire all of Seven-Up was scuttled by the FTC.

Dr Pepper had a market share in the first quarter of this year of 6.5 percent, trailing Seven-Up's 6.7 percent, Pepsi's 29 percent and Coke's 39 percent, according to Beverage Digest. A&W had a share of 1.1 percent.

GE Unveils a New Turbine With Higher Fuel Efficiency

By Peter Coy
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — General Electric Co., which dominates the world market for gas-powered turbines for power generation, announced it was producing a new model that uses ideas from its jet engines.

GE said Wednesday that the new gas turbine, the MS7001F, would be the most efficient of its kind in the world. A prototype is under construction in Greenville, South Carolina, and the first units should be shipped to customers in August 1988, the company said.

The turbine, nicknamed 7F, is capable of producing 135,000 kilowatts, enough to power a city of 72,000 people, GE said.

Gas turbines, although still not widely used in the United States, have caught on overseas because they burn cleanly and can be installed quickly and in small, inexpensive increments of power, experts say.

In contrast to the familiar steam turbines, which are driven by pressurized steam from a boiler, gas turbines are driven by hot gases from such fuels as natural gas and petroleum distillates.

Gas turbines are far cheaper to install than coal or nuclear plants, but they usually are turned on only in periods of peak demand for electricity because the fuel they use is more expensive.

However, GE officials said that the 7F is efficient enough to be used economically even during periods when demand is below its peak, especially when upgraded with the addition of a steam turbine.

Adding a steam turbine that would run on waste heat thrown off from the gas turbine would allow the system to convert more than half the energy of its fuel into electricity, the first combined-cycle system to achieve that, GE said.

The 7F by itself has a 34-percent efficiency factor, 2 percentage points higher than the top of the company's current line, GE said. That seemingly small difference could save millions of dollars in fuel costs over the life of the turbine, the company said.

A 34-percent efficiency rating means that the 7F unit is capable of converting 34 percent of the energy content of its fuel into electricity.

As a hedge against the possibility of rising prices of natural gas and distillate fuels, the 7F also can run on gasified coal, GE said. Coal gasification is expected to become a commercially useful technique by the mid- to late-1990s.

General Electric, headquartered in Fairfield, Connecticut, has about 40 percent of the international market for gas turbines.

Bof A Denies Rumors of Takeover

By Victor F. Zonana
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. officials have denied persistent rumors that the troubled company is engaged in talks that might lead to its takeover by First Interstate Bancorp of Los Angeles or by one of two Japanese banks, Dai-Ichi Kangyo or Sanwa.

Another rumor had First Interstate and Dai-Ichi teaming up to acquire BankAmerica, parent of Bank of America, and dividing it between them.

But "nothing is going on, as far as I know," a ranking BankAmerica officer said Wednesday.

Another BankAmerica official, spokesman John Keane, said the company "has had no discussions" with either First Interstate or a Japanese bank. Dai-Ichi and Sanwa also denied the rumors.

First Interstate, whose expansionist chairman, Joseph J. Pinola, has made no secret of his desire to acquire BankAmerica, has "nothing going on with Dai-Ichi," said Paul Minch, First Interstate senior vice president for public relations.

Mr. Minch refused to comment when asked whether First Interstate is considering a solo bid for BankAmerica. BankAmerica's president, Samuel H. Armacost, turned aside an informal overture from Mr. Pinola in March.

Speculation that BankAmerica might be forced to seek a merger partner intensified last month after the company reported a second-quarter loss of $640 million. The loss sliced BankAmerica's common stockholders' equity to $3.26 billion, or 2.78 percent of assets — about half the percentage of other major banking concerns.

Investment banking sources on Wall Street said they doubted that a Japanese bank would want to become involved with Bank of America, whose loan portfolio may still contain unpleasant surprises.

"That isn't the Japanese style. They are very risk-averse," said one mergers and acquisitions specialist.

U.S. Agency Investigates Leak of Economic Data

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has started an inquiry into a suspected leak to the financial markets of its revised economic growth rate for the second quarter, which was announced at 8:30 A.M. Tuesday.

Sherman M. Funk, the department's inspector general, said Wednesday that he had begun the investigation, but he declined to comment on particulars except to note that "the circumstances give rise to a supposition that there may have been a leak."

He added in a telephone interview: "Obviously there is always the possibility there may have been a lucky guess."

The investigation was started after the department heard from financial market sources in both New York and London that the sharp downward revision in the growth rate to 0.6 percent, from 1.1 percent, had been known by some market participants as early as Monday afternoon.

Because the report heightened speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would cut interest rates, causing bond prices to rise and the dollar to fall, there was a potential for profiting from advance information of the data.

The rumors began to circulate about 2:30 P.M. on Monday, according to several traders of Treasury bonds and bond futures in New York and Chicago. Some who heard it said they did not believe it.

Steven Ricchiuto, a money market economist at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said that he asked around the market after noting the unusual rise in bond prices late Monday and that he had been told the precise number after trading had stopped.

"The rumor was right on the dot, 0.6 percent," he said.

In a report in June on a previous investigation of leaked data, the Commerce Department said that three employees had used inside knowledge to invest in bond futures, which commit the purchaser to buy a certain amount of bonds at a certain time. A department official said Wednesday that the dismissal of the three employees was pending because of legal and other complications.

Calculations of the gross national product and other economic data are made by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, which operates semiautonomously several blocks from the main Commerce building in Washington. Advance word of the data is supposed to be limited to the president.

The Commerce Department has adopted various security measures to try to prevent premature dissemination.

The bureau's economists now go into a "lockup" from 11 A.M. until 6 P.M. on the day before the official release of the growth number, as they sift raw data to come up with the figure. This means that no unauthorized people may enter the area where the economists are working, that phone calls are monitored and that the economists must go to the restroom in pairs.

Bell's Surprise Move on USX Seen Part of Normal Strategy

Reuters

SYDNEY — Bell Resources Ltd.'s investment in USX Corp. is characteristic of the company's policy of buying undervalued assets, share analysts say.

Bell, an investment company of Robert Holmes à Court, has told USX that it intends to acquire $15 million or more in USX shares but not more than 15 percent of the common shares outstanding.

A Bell spokesman said the company had bought a small shareholding in USX in the belief that the shares were undervalued. He gave no figures.

U.S. law requires that Bell signal its intent to acquire more than a $15-million holding, which would be equivalent to about 0.5 percent of USX's common shares outstanding.

Tony Moody, an analyst with A.C. Goode & Co., said the move to acquire USX stock, made through Weeks Petroleum Ltd., a unit of Bell, fitted in with earlier strategic moves into companies such as Asarco Inc. from which it was later bought out.

"This is a typical investment in what they perceive as being an undervalued situation," Mr. Moody said. "We don't even know how much they've put into it; they've just indicated their intention."

But he added that the investment could conceivably have value if Bell were finally successful in taking over Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company, which has fended off five raids by Mr. Holmes à Court.

"You can never tell with Holmes à Court," he said. "They invest in situations which they believe are cheap and they can make money out of. Most of them they get taken out of, but now and then they make a takeover."

Ian Story, an analyst with Meares & Philips Ltd., agreed that Bell's intentions were difficult to predict.

But he added that USX's steel products operations could fit well in any joint venture with Broken Hill's efficient and low-cost slab steel plants.

USX has a market capitalization of $4.9 billion, debts of around $7 billion and assets of about $12 billion, Mr. Story said.

IBM Computer Ahead of Schedule

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that it had shipped the first upgrade for its 3090 Model 400 mainframe, which it bills as the most powerful general-purpose computer in the world, nine months ahead of schedule.

IBM had originally said shipments would begin between April and June of 1987, but had recently been indicating to analysts that shipments would begin around the beginning of October this year.

The first Model 400 was shipped to A.C. Nielsen Co. in Green Bay, Wisconsin, as an upgrade to a smaller Model 200 already installed there, a spokesman said. It was shipped from an IBM plant in Kingston, New York, he said. Shipments of factory-built Model 400s, as opposed to kits for upgrades, should begin late this year.

COMPANY NOTES

American Financial Corp. and its chairman, Carl H. Lindner, have purchased a 5.9-percent stake in Aaron Spelling Productions for investment purposes. Earlier this week, Mr. Lindner bought a 5-percent stake in another television property, Taft Broadcasting Co.

Broken Hill Pty., the Australian mining and minerals concern, will seek shareholder approval at its annual meeting Sept. 23 to raise its nominal capital to 5 billion $1-par shares from 1.4 billion. BHP's current nominal capital is about 140 million shares greater than its issued capital of 1.26 billion shares.

Cannon Group said Wednesday that the Securities and Exchange Commission had opened an informal investigation into the film company's methods of accounting for revenues and costs.

Deere & Co., the Illinois farm-machinery maker, reported a $39.6-million loss for its latest quarter, compared with a profit of $4.5 million, or 6 cents a share, a year earlier. The company blamed the loss on poor sales and price discounting.

Finnair, the Finnish airline, reported a net profit of 8 million markka ($1.6 million) for the fiscal year ended May 31, a 6.6-percent increase from the previous year. The Stockholm business daily Dagens Industri reported that Finnair, the Scandinavian airline SAS and the Belgian carrier Sabena were seeking to cooperate on flights serving North America and the Far East.

Hyundai will introduce a $699 IBM-compatible personal computer, the cheapest to be sold through U.S. retailers. The model, to be called the Blue Chip, will be sold through discount stores. Blue Chip Electronics, the Arizona company that is marketing the computer, said it would be available nationally in October.

R.H. Macy & Co. is asking more than $500 million for its nine shopping centers, sources in the real estate industry said. All of the shopping centers contain Macy's or Bamberger's stores that would continue to be operated by Macy's after the malls are sold.

Panhandle Eastern Corp., the Houston-based pipeline company that spurned a takeover offer last month, said Wednesday that it would spin off its oil and gas subsidiary, Anadarko Petroleum Corp., to Panhandle's stockholders.

Peugeot SA, the French automaker, reported consolidated sales of 53.66 billion francs ($8.02 billion) in the first half of the year, a 9.8-percent increase from the like period in 1985. Peugeot group sales grew more rapidly on foreign markets, at 13.1 percent, than in France, at 6.3 percent.

Safeway Stores Inc. of Oakland, California, said it had agreed to settle all claims in various shareholder suits regarding the supermarket chain's pending acquisition by a new company formed by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. and Safeway's top management.

Thomson-CSF, the French electronics company, is expected to start negotiations in the next few weeks with Britain's civil aviation authority to sell landing systems worth about 60 million francs ($9 million) to British airports, industry sources said.

GATT: *Considering Soviet Request*

(Continued from first finance page)

prices, by gaining increased market access to Western economies.

"They are in a bad position economically speaking, so it's understandable that they want to do something," said Gottfried Haberler, a scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organization.

But Mr. Haberler added that because the Soviet Union is a closed economy, its presence would be "disturbing" to GATT, an organization that offers most-favored-nation-treatment. "What can they offer you?" he asked.

John Williamson, an economist at the Institute for International Economics, scoffed at the U.S. Trade Representative Office's argument that the Soviet economy was incompatible with GATT.

"It's true that the Soviet system is incompatible with GATT, but that hasn't prevented Hungary," he said, "and Romanians have the most Stalinist system in Eastern Europe."

A Reagan administration official retorted that "no one questions the Hungarians in the external conduct of their trade"; that if Poland were to apply to get in today, "she wouldn't make it"; that Czechoslovakia was a founding member in another era, and that Romania is a "small player."

■ Japan's Neutral Stand

The Japanese government will take a "neutral" stance toward the Soviet Union's request to take part in GATT, a senior government official said Thursday in Tokyo, Agence France-Presse reported.

"We neither welcome nor reject the request," said the official, who asked not to be named.

He said that the request was "an important step toward participation in international free trade," but from a strictly economic point of view, there were major obstacles to Soviet involvement in GATT.

A sensitive point was the stated Soviet desire to gain the necessary experience to ultimately join the group. Sources said that the Soviet message specifically mentioned the "increased autonomy that would be accorded to commercial enterprises."

The Japanese official said that Japan wants to know more about the Soviet request.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION
TO THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN CAPITAL
PRESERVATION FUND INTERNATIONAL

The Management Company and the Custodian have decided to dissolve capital preservation fund international on 14th July 1986, since it has not reached an economic size. The issuance and redemption of shares will cease on that date.

Liquidation proceeds, which amount to U.S. $12.18 per share will be paid as from July 23, 1986 against tender of bearer share certificates to the Custodian at the address shown below and will be mailed to registered holders at the address in the share-holder register.

A certificate of the fund's auditors in respect of the amount of the liquidation proceeds will be provided with such cheques.

The Management Company will bear all expenses related to the liquidation of the fund.

The amount of the liquidation proceeds corresponds to the latest net asset value per share increased by interest accrued up to the 23rd July 1986.

The Management Company	The Custodian
Capital preservation management Company (Luxembourg) S.A.	Banque Générale du Luxembourg
Société anonyme	Société anonyme
14, Rue Aldringen	14, Rue Aldringen
Luxembourg	Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B20920	R.C. Luxembourg B6481

Dated this 14th day of July 1986

All of these securities have been sold.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Espirito Santo Financial Holding S.A.

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Euromobiliare S.p.A. Milano — **Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

Dominion Securities Pitfield Ltd — **Darier & Cie**

Banque Intercommerciale de Gestion — **Rahn & Bodmer, Bankers**

Arranged by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

Warrants attached to the shares issued per May 12, 1986

Due to the decision to issue to holders of ordinary shares in the above mentioned company a bonus of Dfl. 0,40 in ordinary shares from the Shares Premium Reserve with simultaneous addition to any reserve of a corresponding amount out of that portion of the profit over 1986 which is intended for distribution, the warrant exercise price will be reduced from Dfl. 115,— to

Dfl. 114,50

as from August 8, 1986.

The Trustee:
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE'S KANTOOR B.V.

August 7, 1986
N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328
Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To Holders of

Northwest International Finance N.V.
Northwest International Finance B.V.

9% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996
(Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company)
and
16½% Subordinated Debentures Due 1996
(Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company)

9% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996
(Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 15, 1981 among Northwest International Finance N.V., Northwest International Finance B.V. (collectively "the Issuers"), Northwest Energy Company, as Guarantor (the "Guarantor"), and The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., as Trustee (the "Trustee"), as supplemented and modified by that certain First Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 1984 (the "First Supplemental Indenture"), all of the Issuers' 9% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (the "9% Debentures"), will be redeemed on September 25, 1986 (the "Redemption Date") at a Redemption Price of 105% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") together with interest accrued on the principal amount (including additional interest, if any) to the Redemption Date. The proceeds of a U.S. $1,000 9% Debenture upon redemption including accrued interest will be U.S. $1,067.50.

The 9% Debentures are no longer convertible into 16½% Subordinated Debentures Due 1996.

Conversion of 9% Debentures into Cash

As an alternative to redemption, holders of 9% Debentures have the right as more fully set forth in the First Supplemental Indenture to convert 9% Debentures in whole or in part into a cash price of U.S. $1608.2489 per U.S. $1000 principal amount of 9% Debentures which is equivalent to the conversion rate of 41.2371 shares of Common Stock of the Guarantor (the "Common Stock") per $1000 principal amount of 9% Debentures multiplied by $39.00, which was the value of the Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Date on which Williams Northwest Company merged with and into the Guarantor.

INASMUCH AS THE AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVABLE UPON CONVERSION OF THE 9% DEBENTURES SUBSTANTIALLY EXCEEDS THE AMOUNT OF CASH WHICH WOULD BE RECEIVED UPON REDEMPTION, HOLDERS OF 9% DEBENTURES SHOULD CONVERT THEIR 9% DEBENTURES ON OR BEFORE THE REDEMPTION DATE, AT WHICH TIME THE RIGHT TO CONVERT THEIR 9% DEBENTURES INTO CASH WILL TERMINATE.

IN ORDER TO BE CONVERTED, 9% DEBENTURES (WITH THE CONVERSION NOTICE COMPLETED AND SIGNED) MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEE AT THE OFFICES SPECIFIED BELOW PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE REDEMPTION DATE.

16½% Subordinated Debentures Due 1996
(Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis by Northwest Energy Company)

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 15, 1981 among Northwest International Finance N.V., Northwest International Finance B.V. (collectively "the Issuers"), Northwest Energy Company, as Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., as Trustee (the "Trustee"), as supplemented and modified by that certain First Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 1984, all of the Issuers' 16½% Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (sometimes the "16½% Debentures" and together with the 9% Debentures sometimes the "Debentures") will be redeemed on September 25, 1986 (the "Redemption Date") at a Redemption Price of 105% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") together with interest accrued on the principal amount (including any additional interest, if any) to the Redemption Date. The proceeds of a U.S. $1,000 16½% Debenture upon redemption including accrued interest will be U.S. $1,082.08.

The following provisions are applicable to both 9% and 16½% Debentures:

On the Redemption Date, the Redemption Price together with interest accrued on the principal amount (including additional interest, if any) will become due and payable upon each such Debenture and, upon surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons, if any, appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date, the Redemption Price together with interest accrued on the principal amount (including additional interest, if any) to the Redemption Date will be paid. On and after the Redemption Date, interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue. Debentures together with all coupons, if any, appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date should be surrendered for redemption at any one of the following offices of the Trustee and the paying agents as follows:

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
1 New York Plaza—14th Floor
New York, New York 10081
Attention: Corporate Bond Redemptions

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
63 Rue du Rhône
1204 Geneva, Switzerland

Nederlandse Credietbank, N.V.
Herengracht 458
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank
10 Bockenheimer Landstrasse
Frankfurt/A.M.1, West Germany

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Woolgate House, Coleman Street
London, EC 2P 2HD, England

Chase Manhattan Bank, Luxembourg S.A.
47 Boulevard Royale, CP240
Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Banque de Commerce S.A.
51/52 Avenue des Arts
Brussels, Belgium

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 Rue d'Antin
Paris 2E, France

A form of Letter of Transmittal for use in transmitting your Debentures is available at any of the above-named paying agents.

Payment upon presentation of Debentures for redemption or conversion to the paying agent in New York, New York, or other payment made within the United States, including by transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding of 20% of the gross proceeds (including premium) and accrued interest if the payee fails to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-8 in the case of certain non-U.S. persons or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of a U.S. person or certain other non-U.S. persons. No such backup withholding will be required in the case of presentation of Debentures for redemption or conversion with a paying agent outside of New York, New York. If payment is made outside of the United States. Information reporting to the IRS will only be required upon such payment made outside the United States if made to U.S. persons in certain circumstances. Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on IRS Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to an IRS penalty of U.S. $50. Accordingly, please provide all appropriate certification when presenting the Debentures for payment upon redemption or conversion.

Northwest International Finance N.V.
Northwest International Finance B.V.
Northwest Energy Company

By: **THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, (National Association),**
as Trustee

Dated: August 22, 1986

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				92	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅞	10	ACI pf	1.20	9.8		126	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
6¾	1½	ADI				27	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17¼	8⅞	AL Labs	.10	.7	24	44	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅞	AMC s			50	255	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 36

NEW LOWS 9

Floating-Rate Notes

Aug. 21

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21 August 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Fund	Currency	Value
AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	243.10
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	901.50
-(d) Conbar	SF	1470.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1306.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1563.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1417.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1131.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1843.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,102.91
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,078.93
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	205,873.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	147.43
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.64
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.46
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.12
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.42
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	10.97
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	18.92
-(w) Diverbond	SF	87.90
-(w) FIF-America	$	20.03
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	25.29
-(w) FIF-International	$	16.01
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	31.14
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	133.67
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	233.29
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1089.94
-(w) IPNA-3	$	
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.915
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$	12.41
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf	$	1.558
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£	155.1
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd	$	1.225
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.668
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	17.82
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd	$	2.727
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	8.225
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$	$	12.10
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.597
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.921
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
-(d) $ Money Market	$	10.53
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	26.46
-(w) $ Bond	$	11.18
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	27.95
-(w) Global Equity	$	13.05
-(w) Global Bond	$	10.39
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	10.52
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	61.64
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.69
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.) POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1104.94
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1063.56
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1045.73
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	496.75
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	109.18
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	114.19
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	129.46
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	109.05
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	11,065.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	141.20
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	153.82
-(d) Canasac	SF	564.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	78.25
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	724.25
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	100.15
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1161.01
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1094.04
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1127.70
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	103989.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	148.75
-(d) Ussec	SF	770.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	235.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	202.00
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC Winchester House, 77 London Wall LONDON EC2 (01) 9209797		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$	146.21
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	23.04
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	8.69
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$	146.11
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	115.02
	$	13.00
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$	107.68
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	68.83
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2531.97
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-(d) Concentra	DM	39.44
-(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	82.31
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD. 1-3 Sele St. St. Helier: 0534-36331		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.38 Offer	$	13.802
(d) Ca.: Bid $ 15.87 Offer	$	16.366
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT. & CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301		
-(d) Sterling Deposit	£	
-(d) US$ Deposit	$	
-(d) DM Deposit	DM	
-(d) Yen Deposit	Yen	
-(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	Sfr	
-(d) N. American	$	
-(d) Japan	$	

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redemption Price - Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Notice to the holders of the issue 8¼% 1977-1989

of U.S. $50,000.000.— made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The commission of the European communities informs herewith the bearers of bonds that a selection by lot for a principal amount of U.S. $1,497.000.— has taken place in the presence of a notary public on August 11, 1986 by banque Internationale à Luxembourg.

Numbers of bonds selected by lot:
21752 — 21784, 24057 — 24189, 24200 — 24209, 24242 — 25562.

Principal amount of bonds purchased: U.S. $1,503.000.—

Principal amount called for redemption: U.S. $3.000.000.—

Principal amount unamortised after October 1, 1986: U.S. $32,000.000.—

The bonds selected by lot will be reimbursed on/or after october 1, 1986 with coupon on October 1, 1987 and following attached in accordance with the terms of payment mentioned on the notes.

Finally it is recalled that the following bond numbers which have been drawn by lot in 1985 have not yet been presented for payment:
7267 — 7269, 7284 — 7286, 7484 — 7499, 7532 — 7535, 7610 — 7611, 8004 — 8013, 8262 — 8269, 9167 — 9169, 9178 — 9179, 9203 — 9205, 9239 — 9244, 9374 — 9379, 9440, 10497 — 10511, 10989 — 10992, 11153.

LUXEMBOURG, AUGUST 22, 1986.

Notice to the Holders of the issue 8¾% 1977-1997

of U.S. $100,000.000.— made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The commission of the European communities announces that the annual instalment of notes amounting to U.S. $3,500.000.— has been purchased for redemption on October 1st 1986.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1st, 1986: U.S. $69,500.000.—

LUXEMBOURG, AUGUST 22, 1986.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in U.S. After Discount-Rate Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed somewhat lower in New York Thursday against most currencies, but showed little reaction to the Federal Reserve Board's cut in the discount rate.

Dealers said the market was waiting to see whether Japan and West Germany would cut their key lending rates, after the Fed's announcement Wednesday night of the half-point cut in the discount rate to 5.5 percent.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0410 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 2.0470 DM at Wednesday's close; at 153.05 yen, down from 153.30; at 6.6820 French francs, down from 6.6925, and at 1.6443 Swiss francs, down from 1.6478.

The British pound closed at $1.4975, down from $1.5031.

"The dollar came down slightly in a very orderly market," said Chad Dickson, trader at Salomon Brothers International. "There wasn't anything resembling a violent move."

Dealers said the Fed's action was expected.

"Maybe it was a little of sell the rumor, buy the news," one dealer said, referring to a market adage that news has been discounted by the time it happens.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said concern over the possibility of central bank intervention also was a factor in underpinning the dollar.

The dollar closed mixed in Europe in thin and nervous trading.

Dealers in London said there was initial uncertainty about whether Japan and West Germany would follow the United States in cutting its discount rate, but that the market then decided they would not.

Comments by the U.S. Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, that a further U.S. rate cut might be necessary enlivened otherwise slow trading and pulled the dollar down to the day's lows, they said.

In earlier trading in London, the dollar closed at 2.0425 DM, down from 2.0485 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 153.20 yen, slightly changed from 153.35.

The British pound closed at $1.4985, down slightly from Wednesday's close of $1.5030.

Dealers said that some participants remained on the sidelines in the belief that the dollar may have bottomed out. But Mr. Dole's comments and the growing belief that Japan and West Germany would leave interest rates unchanged reinforced bearish sentiment.

In Washington, Lyle Gramley, a former member of the Fed, said it was likely that the Fed would cut the discount rate again in October or November to prevent the U.S. economy from spinning into a recession. Mr. Gramley, now chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, also said he saw a one-in-four chance of a recession.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.0541 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0509 DM at Wednesday's fixing, and in Paris at 6.7230 French francs, up from 6.6860.

It closed in Zurich at 1.6505 Swiss francs, almost unchanged from 1.6510. *(UPI, Reuters)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.0425	2.0485
Pound sterling	1.4985	1.5030
Japanese yen	153.20	153.35
Swiss franc	1.6445	1.6504
French franc	6.6975	6.6922

Source: Reuters

Japan Won't Cut Its Key Rate

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan's governor, Satoshi Sumita, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed Thursday not to follow the U.S. lead in cutting its discount rate, Kyodo news service reported.

Kyodo, quoting central bank sources, said the agreement was reached in a telephone conversation. It said Mr. Sumita told Mr. Miyazawa that credit conditions had been eased enough and that the Bank of Japan did not fear that the economy would go into a free fall. Mr. Miyazawa endorsed the decision.

A senior Bank of Japan official said earlier that the bank saw no need to cut the rate, which is now at 3.5 percent, after the U.S. Federal Reserve cut its rate half a percentage point, to 5.5 percent.

WOMEN: In U.S., They Control 25% of Small Firms

(Continued from first finance page)

an oil-field pipe company in Houston. The women, who had family roots in the oil business, launched the venture in 1980 at the height of the oil boom.

Major oil companies ignored tiny Grand Steel, although its fees were less expensive. Only independent oil producers took a chance on the upstarts.

"We had to work harder to establish credibility," said Ms. Pomeroy, who has seen her company's annual sales grow to $10 million from $5 million in 1980. She was free of bank debt when oil prices tumbled this year.

In the past, "We've been on call 24 hours a day," she said. "I've cooked turkey and shipped pipe on Christmas Day."

Many women entrepreneurs said they routinely spent at least 70 to 80 hours a week nurturing their venture through the early years.

"I did nothing but work 16-hour days, seven days a week for the first three years," said Laura Henderson, president of Prospect Associates, a biomedical consulting firm in Rockville, Maryland. "Everything became secondary to work. It strained my family life."

Now, Ms. Henderson can arrange her less-hectic schedule around her two-year-old son. Her company, meanwhile, is expected to gross $5.5 million this year.

Despite the long hours, women entrepreneurs say a perception still exists that their ventures are only part-time or cottage affairs.

"We're still fighting the image that women have hobbies, whereas men have businesses," said Mary Del Brady, president of the National Association of Women Business Owners.

"Much more is expected of me because I'm a woman," said Barbara A. Haas, the 45-year-old president of Pension Parameters Inc., a consulting firm in Manhattan.

Ms. Haas quit her job at a Manhattan law firm in 1971, when male colleagues doing comparable work were earning $25,000 a year more. She took $2,000 in savings, built up a corporate clientele that now numbers 1,500, and manages more than $600 million in pension funds.

"I'm very single-minded," said Ms. Haas. "When I have a goal, nothing gets in the way."

Women in more conservative parts of the country say the hard sell that succeeds in Manhattan can be read the wrong way elsewhere.

"I couldn't come across as aggressive because I would have been seen as overbearing," said Ms. Newton of PrioriTeas in Texas.

Starting with one type of tea, four kinds of coffee and some small gifts, she targeted her toughest customer. "The biggest challenge was to get the traditional male who just wanted a plain old cup of coffee," she said.

Men, she has concluded from experience with her own family, hate to shop for gifts. If she could make it easier for them to do so, Mrs. Newton figured, she could capture a untapped market.

Ms. Newton has opened a second store, moved the original to larger quarters in a mall, and expects revenues of about $400,000 this year, 100 times what the company posted in 1977. About 50 percent of her sales are to male customers.

Although long-standing prejudices and stereotypes about a woman's place in the work world are abating, they still confront the most successful entrepreneurs.

"Some men will assume you're the woman who cleans the floor and insist on speaking to someone higher up," said Susan E. Funk, president of Detroit Bandag Inc., one of the largest truck-tire retreading companies in Michigan.

Many women contend it is harder to obtain start-up loans from banks or to attract venture capital because of their sex.

"It's very difficult for women to have equal access to credit and financing," said Michaela Walsh, president of Women's World Banking Inc., a nonprofit organization in Manhattan that helps arrange financing for women's businesses.

Not so, commercial lenders say.

"It's not any different for women than for men in start-ups," said Carol J. Parry, senior vice president in charge of loans to small businesses at Chemical Bank. "In general, banks don't like to get involved in any pure start-ups because there's no track record."

For some women, a lack of business experience leads to failure.

ANALOG: Possible Return

(Continued from first finance page)

working on chips for a new type of analog computer.

Such problems do exist. It does not take great accuracy to distinguish a tank from a park bench, but if such a vision system were to be used in a weapon, it would have to make the distinction quickly. Digital computers divide an image up into individual dots, or pixels, and do millions of calculations on the data, a process that takes both a great deal of time and a big computer.

One approach to computing that now excites researchers is the neural network, a computing system designed in some ways to mimic how researchers think the brain works. Neural networks have hundreds of processors, with each one connected to hundreds of other processors, with the strength of the connections between processors continuously changing as new information is received. Early work has shown that these computers have great promise in tasks such as pattern recognition.

THE EUROMARKETS

Many Players See New U.S. Rate Cut

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market ended slightly higher Thursday following Wednesday's reduction in the U.S. discount rate to 5½ percent from 6 percent.

Dealers said the market quite easily absorbed the profit-taking that often emerges after a rate cut and that, in fact, many operators expected a further reduction.

Although the cut itself did not come as a surprise, its timing did, dealers said. A dollar-straight trader said: "I must admit, the timing caught us out. But now I'm looking for the market to move ahead again."

The market's expectations that a half-point cut in the discount rate will not prove sufficient to halt the slowdown in U.S. economic growth were echoed by the U.S. Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, in the afternoon. Senator Dole said a further discount rate cut may be needed to stimulate the economy.

A variety of new issues were launched during the day, with the dollar equity-warrant sector seeing four new issues, dealers said.

However, only one plain U.S. dollar straight was launched, a $100-million issue for Finland. The issue pays 7⅜ percent over 10 years and was priced at 101⅜.

The issue was lead-managed by Citicorp Investment Bank and it ended just outside the total fees of 2 percent, at a discount of 2.05.

In the floating-rate-note sector, Shearson Lehman Brothers Holdings launched a $300-million, 10-year-note issue paying 10 basis points over the 3-month London interbank offered rate. It ended around the par issue price. It pays total fees of 25 basis points.

Back in the secondary market, those issues that have recently been refixed were again in demand, with perpetuals being bid some five to seven basis points firmer, dealers added.

Two Canadian dollar bonds were launched in rapid succession during the day.

The first was a 75-million-dollar issue for Trizec Corp. that pays 10 percent over 10 years and was priced at 101⅞. It was lead-managed by CIBC Ltd., which said it was priced to yield at launch some 114 basis points over equivalent Canadian Treasury securities. It ended around the total fees of 2 percent.

The other 100-million-dollar issue was for Philip Morris Cos. and pays 9¼ percent over 3½ years. Priced at 100⅞, it was lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty Ltd. and ended inside the 1½ percent fees at a discount of 1½.

U.S. M-1 Money Supply Increases By $5 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $5 billion to a seasonally adjusted $684.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 11, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to $679.9 billion, from $679.6 billion. M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

GE Is Expected to Name Wright to Head NBC

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. is expected next week to name Robert C. Wright, president of General Electric Credit Corp., to replace Grant Tinker this fall as the chairman of National Broadcasting Co., according to network sources.

The appointment of a replacement for Mr. Tinker has been a subject of anxiety at NBC because of the merger between GE and NBC's parent company, RCA Corp., and the disclosure early this year by Mr. Tinker of his intention to leave the network after having crafted its rise from a ratings loser to the most successful of the three major U.S. broadcast networks.

Mr. Tinker had publicly expressed a desire that his successor be chosen from among the ranks of the current NBC management. But it became clear this summer that the GE chairman, John F. Welch Jr., intended to choose Mr. Tinker's replacement from outside NBC.

The selection of Mr. Wright — which network sources said would be announced Tuesday — would represent a marked contrast in leadership for NBC.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Hong Kong, said a prominent local businessman, Sir Yue-Kong Pao, had resigned as an adviser to its board.

The bank-holding company said that it and Sir Y.K. would continue as partners in a number of profitable shipping ventures.

Sir Y.K. was named deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank PLC this week after he had bought 14.9 percent of the bank's shares to help it fend off a hostile takeover bid by Lloyds Bank PLC. Hongkong & Shanghai is the biggest rival in the Hong Kong market for Standard Chartered.

International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Minneapolis, said it had expanded the role of George Kennedy, its president and chief executive, by electing him chairman. It said Mr. Kennedy succeeds Richard Lenon, who retired from that position, effective immediately.

Allied Van Lines Inc., Broadview, Illinois, said Sidney Epstein had stepped aside as president and is considering various options concerning continued service with the moving company. It said Peter Mazzetti, senior vice president, will become interim chief operating officer. *(Reuters, IHT)*

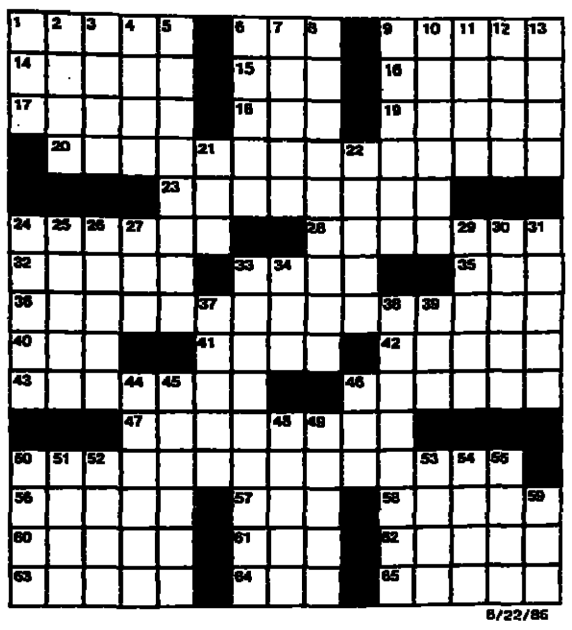
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Chge
U									
31⅞	22¼	USLIC	.80	3.0	104	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
26	13¾	UTL			85	20¼	19¾	20	
16¾	8¼	Ungmn			42	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	7¼	Unifi s			581	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	– ⅛
47¼	24¼	UnNatl	1.14	2.7	44	42	41½	41½	
38¾	25¼	UnPlntr			39	38	37½	37½	
21¾	9¾	UACm s	.04	.2	1173	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
31¾	24¾	UBArlz	.72	2.3	531	31¾	31½	31¾	
9¾	3⅛	UBAlsk			54	4⅝	3⅞	4	+ ½
35½	21½	UBCol	1.08	3.4	78	30½	30¾	30⅛	– ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	UFnGrp			132	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	UFstFd	.20	.6	182	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	UGrdn	1.64t	25.2	43	6½	6½	6½	
15⅜	9¾	UPresd			21	15	14¾	14¾	
5⅝	2	US Ant			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
41⅛	24¼	US Bcp	1.00	2.7	1007	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	+ ½
3⅛	2⅛	US Cap			47	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
3⅜	1½	US Dsgn			97	1⅛	1½	1⅜	+ ½
22⅜	14	US HltC	.12	.7	222	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	– ½
27	15	US Sur	.40	1.5	3004	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	– ⅛
67¼	33¾	US Tr s	1.32	2.2	46	59½	59	59½	+ ¾
25¼	14¾	UStatn	.24	1.5	1135	16⅛	14¼	16½	
34¾	22¾	UnTelev			38	34½	34	34¼	
35⅞	20	UVaB s	.92	3.0	223	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	– ¾
38¼	16¼	UnvFrn			41	31¼	30¼	30½	– ½
16¼	11½	UnvHlt			3700	16¼	16	16⅛	
18¼	9½	UFSBk	.30e	.2	86	15	14½	15	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	Uscof	.36	4.8	608	7⅞	7⅜	7½	– ⅛
V									
7⅛	4½	VLI			85	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅛
18	8¼	VLSI			340	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	VMX			1873	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17⅛	8⅞	VSE	.20	1.3	21	15	14⅞	15	+ ¾
8⅞	3½	ValidLg			445	4½	4⅛	4⅛	– ⅛
33	13¼	ValFSL	†		6	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	– ½
59	30¾	ValNB s	1.20	2.1	6	56	55	56	+2
50¼	35⅛	ValNtl	1.32	2.9	583	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	19¾	ValLn	.40	1.8	38	22½	21½	21⅞	– ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Vanzetl			5	3	3	3	
7½	3½	Ventrex			173	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
25	14½	Vicorp	.12e	.7	1498	16⅛	16¼	16½	– ¼
18⅛	5⅛	ViedeFr	.22e	3.5	55	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
20	11½	Viklap			43	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	– ½
96	6⅝	Viratk s			2392	95⅛	79	80	–13
11⅛	5⅝	Vodavi			16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
22	16½	Voltinf			16	19½	19½	19½	
W									
28⅛	17⅝	WD 40	1.12	4.5	32	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	– ½
36	12	Walbro	.32	1.3	593	24½	23¼	24½	+1
17⅛	5⅝	WBarTel			154	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	– ½
28⅝	20⅝	WshE	1.84	6.7	749	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	20½	WFSL	.80	2.0	275	40¼	39½	39⅞	– ¼
26½	7⅛	WMSB s	.40	1.9	274	21⅛	21	21¼	– ¼
11	6⅛	Wavetk			12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	10½	Webb	.40	2.5	2609	16½	16	16	– ½
51	14¼	WestFn			15	51	50½	50⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	13⅛	WstFSL			492	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6	WMicTc			15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	11⅛	WstnPb			1231	13⅝	13	13⅛	– ¼
27⅛	11⅛	WTTIA			526	19½	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	WmorC	.60	2.5	313	24	23⅞	23⅛	– ⅛
15⅛	4½	WstwC			114	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42⅝	28⅛	Wettra	1.04	2.5	839	42	40⅝	42	+1¼
7⅛	3⅛	Wicat			849	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
42	24½	Wllmt s	1.03	2.7	76	38½	38⅛	38⅛	– ⅛
30⅛	12	WillAL			238	25⅛	25¼	25½	– ¼
22⅛	10⅜	WmsS s			12	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
50⅛	27	WilmTr	1.20	2.5	36	48	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	WilsnF			966	11	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Windmr			245	6½	6⅛	6⅛	– ½
17⅛	13	WiserO	.40	2.7	40	15	14⅛	15	+ ¼
15	11¼	Woodhd	.60	5.0	21	12	11⅞	12	
38⅛	16¼	Worthg s	.48	1.8	130	26½	26⅛	26⅛	– ½
25¼	16½	Wyman	.80	4.8	85	16⅝	16½	16½	– ¼
X									
3⅞	1½	Xebec			257	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	4⅛	Xicor			129	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
22¼	11⅛	Xidex			2023	19½	18½	18⅛	– ½
Y									
41½	18⅛	YlowF s	.62	1.7	2874	35⅛	32⅜	35⅛	+3⅛
Z									
33½	18½	ZenNtl	.80	2.9	17	27½	27½	27½	
63½	36⅛	ZionUt	1.44	2.7	9	53⅛	53½	53½	– ¼
5⅛	1⅛	Zital			33	3⅛	3	3	– ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Ziyad			122	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ¼
24⅛	9½	Zondvn		.4	232	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ⅛

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE.



8/22/86

ACROSS

1 The Moslems
6 Slivers of stage fame
9 Promote
14 Like some lambs
15 —— de gato (Southwestern shrub)
16 Follow
17 The ——, Peace Palace site
18 Sprite
19 Listens
20 Agent, French style
23 Wendell Willkie book
24 Altarpiece
28 Mars
32 Caravansary
33 Reputed to be
35 Item stored in a buttery
36 A precept of Inspector Clouseau
40 "—— pro nobis"
41 Statue near Oxford St.
42 Arab potentate
43 Of a mound or barrow
46 Depressed condition
47 River and lake-system in N.Y.
50 Dennis the Menace, e.g.
56 Capital of Lithuania, to a Russian
57 Dander
58 Impulsive
60 Play
61 Gametes
62 Musical direction
63 A female ruler
64 Saul's uncle
65 Over

DOWN

1 Suffix with fool or ghoul
2 Riza Pahlevi, e.g.
3 Trademark
4 Wake-robin
5 Aiding in recall
6 Sweden, to a Parisian
7 Shriver, to E.M.K.
8 Wordsworth flowers
9 Support
10 N.Y. city
11 Glacial ridges
12 Certain
13 D'Erlanger operatic heroine
21 Queen before Sophia
22 Author Utley
24 English track
25 Indira Gandhi's father
26 Elite
27 Wherry implement
29 Two-layered gem
30 Gantry or Fudd
31 Prophets
33 Sawlike structure
34 Kind of dye
37 Courage
38 Worth a try
39 Part of H.R.E.
44 Income from wealth
45 Woolly
46 TV accessory
48 Chutzpah
49 In the back
50 Eternally
51 Singer Simone
52 Blank
53 A machine gun
54 Inventor of the Polaroid camera
55 Ancient Italian family
59 Scuttle

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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M THEIR BIRDBOY."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

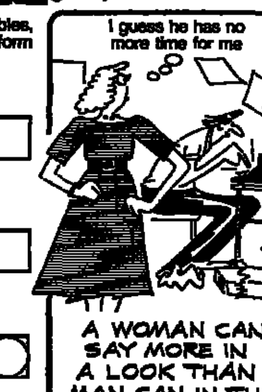
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BREYD

TOJUS

SAKMAD

NELPOL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: [ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: MIRTH ITCHY UPWARD HEARSE
Answer: One way to save face is to learn to keep this—PART OF IT SHUT

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	28	82	20	68	fr
Amsterdam	19	66	7	45	cl
Athens	33	91	24	75	fr
Barcelona	31	88	22	72	fr
Belgrade	23	73	16	61	o
Berlin	16	61	11	52	sh
Brussels	19	66	7	45	cl
Bucharest	29	84	16	61	cl
Budapest	22	72	13	55	fr
Copenhagen	17	63	10	50	cl
Costa Del Sol	26	79	19	66	fr
Dublin	15	59	11	52	r
Edinburgh	15	59	8	46	o
Florence	31	88	18	64	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	5	41	cl
Geneva	23	73	10	50	fr
Helsinki	17	63	9	48	cl
Istanbul	33	91	22	72	fr
Las Palmas	28	82	22	72	cl
Lisbon	26	79	15	59	fr
London	19	66	11	52	o
Madrid	34	93	13	55	fr
Milan	26	79	18	64	cl
Moscow	16	61	12	54	r
Munich	21	70	11	52	fr
Nice	29	84	20	68	fr
Oslo	17	63	7	45	cl
Paris	23	73	12	54	o
Prague	18	64	7	45	fr
Reykjavik	12	54	7	45	o
Rome	30	86	18	64	fr
Stockholm	17	63	12	54	o
Strasbourg	22	72	10	50	cl
Venice	27	81	18	64	fr
Vienna	20	68	13	55	fr
Warsaw	16	61	11	52	o
Zurich	20	68	10	50	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	36	97	12	54	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	30	86	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	32	90	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	15	59	12	54	o
Sydney	19	66	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	26	79	r
Beijing	31	88	16	61	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	25	77	st
Manila	32	90	24	75	o
New Delhi	30	86	25	77	cl
Seoul	28	82	20	68	fr
Shanghai	30	86	21	70	cl
Singapore	31	88	25	77	cl
Taipei	34	93	24	79	r
Tokyo	32	90	25	77	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	38	100	17	63	fr
Cairo	36	97	23	73	fr
Cape Town	16	61	8	46	fr
Casablanca	28	82	22	72	cl
Harare	24	75	9	48	fr
Lagos	27	81	23	73	cl
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	33	91	21	70	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	6	43	cl
Caracas	27	81	19	66	r
Lima	19	66	16	61	o
Mexico City	25	77	12	54	fr
Rio de Janeiro	22	72	19	66	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	61	9	48	cl
Atlanta	30	86	21	70	cl
Boston	24	75	18	64	cl
Chicago	23	73	17	63	fr
Denver	28	82	13	55	pc
Detroit	25	77	16	61	pc
Honolulu	31	88	21	70	fr
Houston	35	95	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	34	93	24	75	fr
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	23	73	11	52	fr
Montreal	24	75	13	55	fr
Nassau	33	91	24	75	fr
New York	25	77	20	68	sh
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	pc
Seattle	27	81	13	55	fr
Toronto	25	77	12	54	fr
Washington	27	81	21	70	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 21—6 (70—43). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 19—10 (66—50). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 22—14 (90—57). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 26—20 (79—68). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 20—12 (68—54). ROME: Fair. Temp. 31—19 (88—66). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 22—9 (72—48). BANGKOK: NA. HONG KONG: NA. MANILA: NA. SEOUL: NA. SINGAPORE: NA. TOKYO: NA.

BOOKS

SHALLOWS

By Tim Winton. 235 pages. $14.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Ward

TIM WINTON is an Australian prodigy. Now 26, he has already published four books — a collection of short stories and three novels, of which "Shallows" is his second. It is a major work by anyone's standards and it is surely this, rather than the youth of the writer, that won it an Australian literary prize, the Miles Franklin Award, in 1984. (In 1981, Winton won the Australian Vogel Award, for his first novel, "An Open Swimmer.")

Knowing all this before one reads the book, however, can be a disadvantage, triggering the defensive reaction, "What's all the fuss about?" Don't be too skeptical. "Shallows" is difficult in that it resists entry the way history does: It is hard for the reader to get going, to distinguish between different characters and generations, to figure out what's going on, and where and when. It is written in an elliptical, swallowing-its-own-tail sort of prose, which leaves the reader struggling with things half-seen and only dimly understood. But "Shallows" is that rare thing, not historical fiction, but fiction that brings the history of a place to life.

As a teenager, Winton spent four years in Albany, Western Australia, and has said of it, "The physical and social geography of the place was so strong, it's become the country of my mind. Albany has brilliant cliffs and beaches, big fish, whales." Albany is almost certainly the model for Angelus, the fictional setting of "Shallows." The one big industry in the town is land-based whaling, operating out of adjacent Paris Bay. And with whales and whaling, the author finds his subject. Like Daniel Coupar, his character, he seems to have just "sat on a flat piece of rock and got to thinking about the whales."

The main action of the story takes place in 1978, but whaling in and around Angelus goes back to May 1831, when an American party was put ashore up the coast. The lone survivor of this doomed expedition was Nathaniel Coupar, whose horrifying journals are interwoven with the main narrative throughout and whose descendants form the link between past and present. Coupar's now aged grandson Daniel hands the journals on to his own granddaughter's husband, Cleveland Cookson, whose imagination they profoundly affect. Queenie and Cleve are at the novel's center, although there is a host of lively characters in Angelus besides Coupars, Cooksons and whales: publicans, clergymen, corrupt and revolting businessmen, aboriginal footballers, shark hunters, oppressed secretaries and assorted anti-whaling activists.

In May 1978 Queenie is working as a guide for the local tourist bureau; the highlight of the tours is Paris Bay, where the whaling company conducts its nauseating slaughter. One day a group of foreigners — French, American, Canadian — stages a protest, which Queenie impulsively joins. She's fired and later leaves Cleve, who has condemned the whole thing as a "Mickey Mouse show." The rest of the story concentrates on, although it is not limited to, the long, drawn out battle between the whaling company and the activists, whose goal is to close down Paris Bay altogether. Relations between Queenie and Cleve reflect the ups and downs of the fierce debate.

Winton has of course read his pelagic literature and is aware of the potent symbolic weight of his subject, of whales and the sea. Cleve is halfway through "Moby Dick" and has copies of "Typee," "The Jacket," "Ultramarine" and "Lord Jim" lying around. But apart from the quality of mild joyfulness that Winton perceives in the mother whales sporting protectively with their calves, reflecting Herman Melville's great scene, "Shallows" probably owes less to "Moby Dick" than to the Book of Jonah.

But "Shallows" is no tract, either of mysticism or animal liberation. The whales are seen consistently as beautiful and awe-inspiring creatures but they bring human beings no message, only mysteries: Why do these intelligent animals beach themselves in the shallows in apparent mass suicides? What is the significance of their great size? How do we live with them, they with us?

The author also recognizes that whaling has long been an important industry in Australia, with a tradition and folklore of its own, and that the whaling crews themselves are not evil. He shows the bloody violence of their work but also the non-malicious, matter-of-fact way they go about it and the camaraderie that sustains their communal life. The protesters, however, get the best lines. Says one, "The whales have become my life. They have intelligence, wit, compassion. There is much that is mystical about the whale. One day, if we keep them alive long enough, we will discover it, and perhaps learn something about ourselves."

Such maturity and range of understanding are impressive. So is Winton's prose, although it suffers from some excesses. He typically writes in a dense, economical, heavily physical style. He is forever inventing new verbs, as though the current supply didn't include enough good, strong ones. He is capable of lines of pure lyricism ("In the clearing the iron of the humpies is wet with dew and the morning sun offers the scene a forlorn radiance."), but he also likes to feature snot, nose-pickings, vomit and so forth to an extent that can be distasteful.

But generally the language is, in Winton's hands, a powerful and finely-tuned instrument. "Shallows" deserves to find a permanent place as a major work of Australian literature.

Elizabeth Ward, who grew up in Australia, is the author of "David Jones: Mythmaker." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	S	M		G	U	M	P		S	I	D	E
P	E	N	T	A		Y	S	E	R		T	O	I	L
A	R	I	E	L		M	O	T	I	V	A	T	E	S
R	U	N	A	M	O	K		E	M	I	R	A	T	E
			M	O	T	H	P	R	O	O	F			
L	E	L	Y		R	A	H	S		L	I	M	B	O
E	V	A		K	A	N	A			A	S	I	A	N
T	E	M	P	I		A	R	C		T	H	A	N	E
T	R	I	A	D			A	O	N	E		M	A	G
S	T	A	N	S		P	O	R	E		G	I	L	A
			O	K	L	A	H	O	M	A	N			
U	N	T	R	I	E	D		N	O	S	E	B	A	G
T	A	R	A	N	T	U	L	A		S	I	E	V	E
A	T	O	M		H	A	I	L		A	S	T	E	R
H	O	Y	A		E	N	D	S		I	S	E	R	E

8/22/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN a key deal from the final of a recent knockout team championship, both South players reached four spades after identical bidding and a diamond was led to the ace.

In one case, East routinely returned a diamond and South won with the king and led a heart. He could not then be prevented from scoring three minor-suit winners and seven trump tricks by cross ruffing, and a defensive slip gave him an overtrick.

In the replay, East gave the defense a chance by shifting to his singleton trump at the second trick. When South won in dummy and led a low heart, West overtook his partner's nine with the jack to lead a second trump. South again won in dummy and ruffed a heart as West unblocked his ace.

South now had to hope for club tricks, so he cashed the spade queen, crossed to the club ace and drew the missing trump. But when the club finesses of the jack failed, West led his remaining heart to beat the contract by two tricks. South's club king scored at the finish, leaving the winners' team with a gain of 13 points.

NORTH (D)
♠ A K J 2
♡ Q 6 5 4 3
◊ 3
♣ A 6 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 4 3
♡ A J 2
◊ Q 10 7 6
♣ Q 5

EAST
♠ 8
♡ K 10 9 7
◊ A J 9 4
♣ 10 8 7 4

SOUTH
♠ Q 7 6 5
♡ 8
◊ K 8 5 2
♣ K J 9 3

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond seven.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 21

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	595	592
ACF Holding	255	253
Aegon	106.70	105.90
Akzo	160.80	161.40
Ahold	95	95.10
Amev	81.10	81.30
A'Dam Rubber	11.10	10.90
Amro Bank	108.80	107.80
BVG	241	240
Buehrmann T	222	220
Caland Hldg	21.80	20.50
Elsevier-NDU	243.50	246
Fokker	77.50	81
Gist Brocades	51.20	50.70
Heineken	189	188.50
Hoogovens	76.50	74.70
KLM	45.70	45.30
Naarden	92.50	89
Nat Neder	88.20	88.60
Nedlloyd	180.50	174.50
NMB	225.50	226
Oce Van der G	530	524
Pakhoed	63.50	63.20
Philips	54.90	53.80
Robeco	94.80	94.40
Rodamco	133.90	133.40
Rolinco	86	85.70
Rorento	50.80	50.60
Royal Dutch	202.50	199
Unilever	519.50	511.50
Van Ommeren	39.50	39.10
VMF Stork	31.20	31.30
VNU	354.50	355

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 299.60
Previous: 297.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2625	2650
Bekaert	11975	N.Q.
Cockerill	134	134
Cobepa	4410	4390
EBES	4830	4810
GB-Inno-BM	8210	8120
GBL	3215	3190
Soc Generale	3145	3140
Gevaert	5860	5860
Hoboken	7340	7390
Intercom	3845	3895
Kredietbank	16200	16025
Petrofina	9810	9970
Sofina	16875	16650
Solvay	8050	8000
Traction Elec	5710	5510
UCB	8700	8540
Unerg	2600	2520
Vieille Montagne	5850	5820

Current Stock Index: 3659.59
Previous: 3626.89

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	333.10	326
Allianz Vers	2530	2525
Altana	486	481
BASF	270.30	272.50
Bayer	301.80	296.10
Bay. Hypo bank	617	607
Bay Vereinsbank	574	575
BBC	321	326.50
BHF-Bank	539	535
BMW	604	597
Commerzbank	331.50	326
Conti Gummi	327	322
Daimler-Benz	1302	1271
Degussa	464	443
Deutsche Babcock	200.50	199
Deutsche Bank	846	837.50
Dresdner Bank	453.50	447
Harpener	308	308
Henkel	436	437
Hochtief	1250	1220
Hoechst	279.80	273.50
Hoesch	155.50	156
Horten	272	215
Hussel	625	617
IWKA	295	293
Kali und Salz	280.50	280.50
Karstadt	433	429
Kaufhof	522	512
Kloeckner H-D	217.80	N.A.
Kloeckner Werke	84.50	84
Krupp Stahl	145	153
Linde	748	757
Lufthansa	203	208
MAN	227.80	233
Mannesmann	174.80	178.50
Muench Rueck	3430	3400
Nixdorf	666	664.50
PKI	937	910
Porsche	1060	1066
Preussag	181	183
PWA	232.50	229
RWE	221.30	219
Rheinmetall	405	380
Schering	600	595
SEL	435	412
Siemens	709.50	693
Thyssen	162	161
Veba	290	288.50
Volkswagenwerk	516.50	509
Wella	770	773

Commerzbank Index: 2,068.70
Previous: 2076.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.0	18.10
Cathay Pacific	5.70	5.70
Cheung Kong	24.60	24.50
China Light	14.70	14.70
Green Island	8.55	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	35.25	35.25
Henderson	2.675	2.70
China Gas	16.20	16.30
HK Electric	9.70	9.65
HK Realty A	11.40	11.40
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.35	6.35
HK Shang Bank	7	7
HK Telephone	11.80	11.80
HK Yaumatei	3.40	3.35
HK Wharf	8.20	8.20
Hutch Whampoa	33.75	34
Hysan	0.71	0.71
Jardine	15.30	15.40
Jardine Sec	14.80	14.70
Kowloon Motor	8.90	8.75
Miramar Hotel	3.375	3.375
New World	6.85	6.80
SHK Props	14.70	14.40
Stelux	1.76	1.77
Swire Pacific A	14.20	14
Tai Cheung	2.10	2.125
Wing On Co	1.45	1.45
Winsor	8.15	8.10
World Int'l	2.70	2.725

Hang Seng Index: 1941.36
Previous: 1941.38

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1375	1375
Anglo American	5950	5950
Anglo Am Gold	30500	29800
Barlows	1920	1920
Blyvoor	2275	2275
Buffels	9950	9950
De Beers	3275	3260
Driefontein	4650	4600
Fregold	4550	4500
GFSA	5175	5050
Harmony	4575	4480
Hiveld Steel	700	700
Kloof	3175	3175
Nedbank	585	585
Rusplat	5400	5350
SA Brews	1310	1300
St Helena	5375	5325
Sasol	770	760
Welkom	3100	3025

Composite Stock Index: 1863.20
Previous: 1794.50

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$11⅞	$11½
Allied-Lyons	332	331
Anglo Am Gold	$57½	$56½
Ass Brit Foods	314	314
Asda-MFI Gp	144	146
Barclays	487	489
Bass	743	743
B.A.T.	415	416
Beecham	393	395
Blue Circle	556	553
BOC Group	328	326
Boots	212	219
Bowater Indus	315	315
BP	625	625
Brit Telecom	192	196
Brit Aerospace	501	501
Britoil	131	130
BTR	290	290
Burmah	389	383
Cable Wireless	342	344
Cadbury Schw	168	168
Charter Cons	256	256
Commercial U	302	307
Cons Gold	479	474
Cookson Group	476	473
Courtaulds	261	260
Dalgety	288	280
De Beers	625	625
Driefontein	$12¾	$12¼
Fisons	630	630
Free St Ged	$9⅝	$9½
GEC	184	186
Gen Accident	827	834
GKN	269	269
Glaxo	950	950
Grand Met	378	381
GRE	837	837
Guinness	340	335
GUS	14⅛	13⅞
Hanson	185	184
Hawker	491	491
ICI	10 1/64	994
Jaguar	481	483
Land Securities	324	324
Legal General	260	245
Lloyds Bank	427	427
Lonrho	236	239
Lucas	523	525
Marks and Sp	210	207
Metal Box	173	168
Midland Bank	537	537
Nat West Bank	517	517
P and O	505	506
Pilkington	416	415
Plessey	194	194
Prudential	857	864
Racal Elect	176	178
Randfontein	$48	$48½
Rank	504	494
Reed Intl	348	348
Reuters	318	311
Royal Dutch	$94.57	21/64
Rover	40	40
RTZ	602	594
Saatchi	720	730
Sainsbury	404	398
Sears Holdings	121	122
Shell	885	848
STC	144	142
Std Chartered	712	714
Storehouse	336	340
Sun Alliance	687	692
Tate and Lyle	570	573
Tesco	403	400
Thorn EMI	471	489
T.I. Group	497	463
Trafalgar Hse	285	282
THF	152	154
Ultramar	136	133
Unilever	19 3/64	18 51/64
United Biscuits	241	242
Vickers	480	481
War Loan 3½	38¾	38⅝
Woolworth	640	655

F.T.30 Index: 1267.70
Previous: 1258.60
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1587.10
Previous: 1604.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	28500	27180
Cigahotels	5025	5099
CIR	14910	14790
Cred Ital	3610	3505
Eridania	5255	5200
Farmitalia	15750	15750
Fiat	16095	15950
Generali	170775	168000
IFI	32000	31300
Italcementi	78400	78190
Italgas	3500	3489
Italmobiliari	142000	145100
Mediobanca	301800	304200
Montedison	3735	3710
NBA	3820	3600
Olivetti	18300	18400
Pirelli	5790	5770
RAS	66000	65420
Rinascente	1270	1310
SIP	3478	3477
SME	2135	1999
Snia	6020	6170
Standa	14051	14200
Stet	5140	5130

MIB Current Index: 1854
Previous: 1839

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	770	765
Alsthom Atl.	373	367
Av Dassault	1295	1420
Bancaire	1280	1300
BIC	632	628
Bongrain	2075	2040
Bouygues	1450	1449
BSN-GD	4140	4140
Carrefour	3380	3350
Chargeurs	1456	1431
Club Med	633	640
Darty	3800	3680
Dumez	1460	1471
Elf-Aquitaine	313	312
Europe 1	1092	1075
Gen Eaux	1365	1337
Hachette	2915	2900
Lafarge Cop	1450	1420
Legrand	4640	4680
Lesieur	1125	1074
l'Oreal	3629	3617
Martell	1482	1452
Matra	2578	2500
Merlin	3280	3235
Michelin	3300	3490
Moet Hennessy	2325	2319
Moulinex	77.10	74.40
Occidentale	1040	1039
Pernod Ric	1085	1044
Perrier	787	778
Peugeot	1150	1081
Printemps	650	642
Radiotechn	909	910
Redoute	2049	2047
Roussel Uclaf	1656	1631
Sanofi	727	694
Skis Rossignol	1340	1288
Telemecan	3170	3125
Thomson CSF	1764	1730
Total	435	433

CAC Index: 399.70
Previous: 394.25

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.82	3.80
Cold Storage	3.52	3.50
DBS	8	8
Fraser Neave	8.35	8.35
Haw Par	2.32	2.38
Hume	1.97	1.95
Inchcape	2.37	2.33
Lum Chang	0.94	0.92
Malayan Banking	3.88	3.86
OCBC	7.85	7.75
OUB	3.06	3.04
OUE	2.70	2.73
Shangri-la	3.20	3.10
Sime Darby	1.45	1.42
S'pore Airlines	7.60	7.55
S'pore Land	4.80	4.62
S'pore Press	8.30	8.35
S Steamship	1.58	1.58
St Trading	3.32	3.26
UOB	4.24	4.16
United Overseas	1.25	1.20

Straits Times Ind Index: 811.65
Previous: 802.94

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	212	210
Alfa Laval	355	359
Asea	360	357
Astra	480	483
Atlas Copco	223	225
Beijer	168	167
Boliden	215	218
Electrolux	306	305
Ericsson	227	225
Essette	568	575
Fermenta	137	141
Handelsbanken	455	440
Pharmacia	225	228
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	730
Sandvik	177	181
Skanska	180	181
SKF	332	338
SwedishMatch	364	364
Volvo	411	411

Affaersvaerlden Index: 728.68
Previous: 721.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.57	3.55
ANZ	4.88	4.92
BHP	8	8
Boral	4.06	4
Bougainville	2.65	2.65
Coles Myer	4.46	4.82
Comalco	2.40	2.40
CRA	6.02	6
CSR	2.70	2.75
Dunlop	3.48	3.52
Elders Ixl	4.95	4.85
ICI Australia	2.45	2.45
Magellan	1.30	1.30
MIM	1.70	1.68
Nat Aust Bank	5.32	5.36
News Corp	23.80	24
N Broken Hill	2.05	2
Poseidon	2.75	2.72
Qld Coal Trust	1.64	1.64
Santos	3.70	3.70
Thomas Nation	3.12	3.10
Western Mining	3.50	3.45
Westpac Banking	4.45	4.40
Woodside	0.91	0.92

All Ordinaries Index: 1179.60
Previous: 1177.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	375	390
Asahi Chemical	980	896
Asahi Glass	1280	1290
Bank of Tokyo	940	966
Bridgestone	644	650
Canon	985	989
Casio	1190	1180
C.Itoh	928	945
Dai Nippon Print	1930	1950
Daiwa House	1650	1690
Daiwa Securities	2310	2320
Fanuc	6170	6240
Fuji Bank	1730	1770
Fuji Photo	2630	2690
Fujitsu	909	925
Hitachi	941	940
Hitachi Cable	1040	1120
Honda	1100	1050
Japan Air Lines	10300	10300
Kajima	1240	1270
Kansai Power	4260	4330
Kawasaki Steel	249	235
Kirin Brewery	1690	1710
Komatsu	473	477
Kubota	411	418
Kyocera	3560	3550
Matsu Elec Inds	1430	1360
Matsu Elec Works	1570	1530
Mitsubishi Bank	1660	1760
Mitsubishi Chem	890	881
Mitsubishi Elec	478	476
Mitsubishi Heavy	645	616
Mitsubishi Corp	1200	1230
Mitsui and Co	801	795
Mitsukoshi	1360	1400
Mitsumi	1170	1170
NEC	1720	1710
NGK Insulators	799	804
Nikko Sec	2150	2180
Nippon Kogaku	880	876
Nippon Oil	1160	1100
Nippon Steel	245	214
Nippon Yusen	606	572
Nissan	572	580
Nomura Sec	3430	3470
Olympus	1000	1020
Pioneer	1870	1880
Ricoh	778	768
Sharp	870	859
Shimazu	1000	973
Shinetsu Chemical	940	930
Sony	3010	2950
Sumitomo Bank	2340	2410
Sumitomo Chem	440	443
Sumitomo Marine	1220	1260
Sumitomo Metal	196	174
Taisei Corp	730	730
Taisho Marine	1150	1210
Takeda Chem	2380	2200
TDK	3050	3080
Teijin	595	605
Tokio Marine	1830	1850
Tokyo Elec. Power	7560	7430
Toppan Printing	1620	1620
Toray Ind	740	753
Toshiba	667	643
Toyota	1500	1430
Yamaichi Sec	1990	2050

Nikkei 225: 18575.48
Previous: 18594.26
New Index: 1500.83
Previous: 1503.35

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7175	6950
Alusuisse	625	625
Autophon	7400	7175
Bank Leu	3700	3650
Brown Boveri	1670	1670
Ciba Geigy	3480	3450
Credit Suisse	3730	3700
Electrowatt	3375	3320
Interdiscount	5375	5375
Jacob Suchard	8200	8150
Jelmoli	3775	3725
Landis Gyr	1870	1850
Moevenpick	6150	6200
Nestle	8350	8225
Oerlikon-B	1710	1715
Roche Baby	10875	10700
Sandoz	1695	1640
Schindler	3550	3525
Sulzer	560	560
Surveillance	6800	6475
Swissair	1340	1300
SBC	556	543
Swiss Reinsurance	3025	2990
Swiss Volksbank	2685	2550
Union Bank	5770	5680
Winterthur	6850	6675
Zurich Ins	3400	3275

SBC Index: 437.60
Previous: 427.10

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Aug. 20*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2400	Abti Prce	$22½	22¼	22½	— ½
9850	Agnico E	$26¼	26	26⅛	+ ¼
2184	Agra Ind A	$16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
26400	Alt Energy	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
9400	Alta Nat	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13849	Algoma St	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
34360	A Barick	$16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
23896	Atco I f	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
19202	BCED	355	345	345	— 5
1268	BP Canada	$30	29	30	+ 1
80724	Bank BC	270	255	265	
79544	Bank N S	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
3400	Baton	$25½	25	25	
696	Bonanza R	145	145	145	—15
1400	Bralorne	165	160	165	+ 5
400	Bramalea	$22¾	22½	22½	
200	Brenda M	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
52807	BCFP	$13	12¾	12¾	
9446	BC Res	130	128	129	+ 1
15725	BC Phone	$27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
700	Brunswk	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
858	Budd Con	$38½	38	38	— ½
58720	CAE	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
100	CCL A	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
1408	CCL B f	$18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
76958	Cad Frv	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
8400	Campeau f	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
14724	C Nor West	$15½	15⅜	15½	
329	C Packrs	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
300	Can Trust	$48	47¾	48	
272958	CI Bk Com	$17⅝	17⅜	17½	
282839	CTire A f	$13¾	13½	13¾	
12338	C Util B	$19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
4446	Cara	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
2348	Celanese	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
3932	Centrl Tr	$20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
43860	Cineplex	$19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
2229	C Distb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12165	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25935	CTL Bank	$11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
5080	Coseka R	105	95	95	— 5
800	Conron A	$17	16¾	17	
2100	Crownx	$28¼	28¼	28¼	
21800	Czar Res	150	145	150	
68577	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7238	Denison B f	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2400	Develcon	300	300	300	
18900	Dickngn A f	$9	8½	9	+ ⅝
3400	Dickngn B	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
43884	Dofasco	$23¾	23½	23⅝	— ¼
3000	Donohue	$26½	26½	26½	
2900	Du Pont A	$34½	33¾	34½	+ ¼
93076	Dylex A	$16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
400	Elcthom X	$10¾	10½	10½	— ½
300	Emco	$31½	31	31½	+ ½
4550	Equity Svr	$5	470	5	+35
4500	FCA Intl	$21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
800	C Falcon C	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
173300	Ficabrdge	$18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
16400	Fed Ind A	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	
100	F City Fin	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
1380	Gendis A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
3000	Geac Comp	470	450	455	—15
1000	Gibraltar	$8¾	8½	8½	
34500	Goldcorp f	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
300	Goodyear	$46	46	46	+1½
300	GL Forest	$23	23	23	— ¼
200	Gt Pacific	$42	42	42	— 1
550	Greyhnd	$27	26⅝	26⅝	
425	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
3544	Hayes D	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43390	Hees Intl	$32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ¼
700	Hollinger f	$23	23	23	— ½
353	H Bay Co	$27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
128454	Imasco	$34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ¼
5300	Indal	$14½	14	14	— ¼
12100	Inglis	$20	20	20	
4100	Inland Gas	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
26025	I Corona o	$20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
30900	Intl Thom	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
14960	Intpr Pipe	$38	38	38	
1443	Ipsco	$7½	7½	7½	
1125	Jannock	$24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
200	Kelsey H	$22	22	22	
6250	Kerr Add	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
27658	Labatt	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
1000	Lacana	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
600	LOnt Cem	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
5600	Loblaw Co	$12¾	12½	12¾	
3200	Lumonics	$23	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
97610	Magna A f	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
186220	MICC	$8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅞
42718	Mclan H X	$19⅝	19	19	
2396	Maritime f	$16	15⅝	16	
51450	Molson A f	$26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14650	Nabisco L	$37¾	37⅜	37½	
113383	Norando	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
5773	Norcen	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
444476	Nva AltA f	490	475	490	+10
100	Nowsco W	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11844	NuWst sp A	25	24	24	— 1
14100	Oakwood	260	260	260	+ 5
28987	Omnibus o	57½	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32872	Oshawa A f	$23⅛	22¾	23	
33910	Pac W Alrln	$18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
700	Pamour	$12	11⅜	11⅜	
2968	PanCan P	$26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
4115	Pine Point	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
863944	Placer	$29⅝	28⅝	29½	+1¼
1408	Que Sturg o	495	485	495	+ 5
3590	Rayrock f	$6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1800	Redpath	$26	25¾	25¾	— ½
6567	ReedSt 1 Sp	$54½	54	54	— ½
700	Rogers A	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
2400	Roman	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
200	Rothman	$38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
2023	Sceptre R	254	250	254	+ 3
1408	Scotts f	$39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
31921	Sears Can	$12⅝	11½	12⅝	+ ⅞
700	SHL Systm	$25	25	25	
300	Selkirk A f	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17490	Shell Can	$21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
15800	Sherritt	$6⅝	6½	6½	
100	Slater B f	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
11878	Southam	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
20359	Spar Aero f	$25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
58670	Stelco A	$21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
50	Sulpetro	50	50	50	— 8
4012	Teck Cor A	$23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
108612	Teck B f	$23½	23	23½	+ ⅝
12661	Tex Can	$27¾	27½	27½	— ½
32546	Thom N A	$29⅝	29	29	— ½
122925	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
5118	Torstar B f	$32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
2254	Traders A f	$49	49	49	
16300	Trns Mt	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
22925	TrnAlta UA	$29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
53611	TrCan PL	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4282	Trimac	250	245	250	+ 5
80280	Trilon A	$33	32½	33	+ ⅞
1900	Trizec A f	$32	31¾	32	
67488	Turbo	62	58	60	
8400	Unicorp A f	$7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ¼
800	Un Carbid	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— [illegible]
7775	U Entprise	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— [illegible]
900	U Keno	$7¼	7	7	— [illegible]
2100	Versil A f	180	170	170	—10
1800	Vestgron	60	60	60	—15
2572	Wardair	$16½	16	16½	+ ½
3900	Westmin	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
76710	Weston	$32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
6438	Woodwd A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	Total sales	16,965,458	shares		

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,019.20	3,004.80

Montreal *Aug. 20*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
27806	Bank Mont	$32	31¾	31⅞	
2738	BombrdrA	$22½	22	22	+ ⅜
13435	BombrdrB	$22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅜
600	CB Pak	$26¼	26⅛	26¼	
55057	Cascades	$17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ½
3326	ConBath	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
1040	DomTxtA	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
3100	MntTrst	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
88227	NatBk Cda	$26⅛	26	26⅛	
20957	Noverco	$13¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32222	Power Corp	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
10819	Provigo	$18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
480	RollandA	$14½	14½	14½	
29738	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
3583	RoyTrstco	$32¼	32	32	— ⅝
1280	SteinbrgA	$42½	42¼	42½	

Total Sales 3,691,249 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,272.28	1,271.86

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هكذا في الأصل

SPORTS

Kenji Takamori/The New York Times

For 14 days each summer, 49 high school teams meet at a stadium near Osaka to determine in daily morality plays of hard throws and head-first slides which is Japan's best.

On Japan's Olympus, Youths Become Gods as Millions Cheer

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

NISHINOMIYA, Japan — For a week, 49 high-school baseball teams had converged on Koshien Stadium in this suburb of Osaka for an elimination tournament to determine which of them is Japan's best.

That is the simple explanation of what is going on here. Reality is more complicated. Once again, as it does every summer for 14 days, ivy-covered Koshien has become Japan's Olympus.

The gods — they are actually called that by some Japanese — are grimly determined teen-age boys in baggy uniforms, whose outstretched gloves and head-first slides form daily morality plays that are nothing short of a national fixation. Someone said that the *tournament* was as important to Japanese as the Super Bowl is to Americans. He was dismissing the Koshien tournament too lightly.

In a country where virtually everyone owns a color television set, it is difficult — no, impossible — for any *sentient person to escape this summer ritual.*

Four games are played every day, starting at 8 A.M., and each is carried live on NHK, the public broadcasting network. Across Japan, offices, shops and factories march on or stop dead, depending on what is happening at Koshien.

Prominently positioned television sets at railway stations and airports have the games on at all times. Some stores put TVs out on the street. On the high-speed bullet trains, conductors announce the scores along with arrival times.

Before the tournament winner emerges late this week, Japan National Railways expects to have rigged out more than 100 special trains to bring in team supporters to help fill Koshien's 58,000 seats.

One of those trains, early last week, carried Shoichi Toda, a warm-faced office worker from *Shin Minato*, a fishing village on the Sea of Japan. It never occurred to him that he could stay home, Toda said, not after *Shin Minato* High School survived regional eliminations to become one of the 49 finalists.

He came with his family. *Actually, he came with his* neighborhood.

Ten thousand townspeople — one-fourth of Shin Minato's population — trooped to Nishinomiya in 30 buses, dozens of cars and an 11-car train, leaving behind only those too young or too old to travel. They filled the right-field stands, a sea of blue megaphones and blue-uniformed cheerleaders, standing and waving pompons nonstop while a band played a spirited version of "Popeye the Sailor Man" over and over and over. When the band tired of Popeye, it played the Mickey Mouse Club theme song, over and over and over.

"Usually, we have a pretty quiet town," Toda said.

By game's end, he and the town were quiet once more. Shin Minato had lost, 8-4, to Tenri High School of Nara.

These amateurs eclipse Japan's professional baseball teams. Koshien is home to the Hanshin Tigers of the Central League, but every mid-August the Tigers find themselves barred from their own park; it makes no difference that they are the reigning pro champions.

To be a high-school hero is to win fame that endures for years. Merely getting here, after all, is recognized as a victory against great odds.

Each of Japan's 47 prefectures sends a single team to Koshien, except for Tokyo and the northern island of Hokkaido, which are allowed two each because of their size. Playing for one of this year's 49 finalists required surviving from an original field of 3,847 teams. With each squad limited to 15 players, national recognition and stardom can be instantly achieved.

Robert Whiting, an American writer who is an expert on Japanese baseball, surveyed the pro rosters two years ago and found that 60 percent of the players had played at Koshien in high school. Those who fail to make the big leagues often wind up playing for teams maintained for advertising and public relations by Japan's leading corporations.

After seven decades of this tournament — held every year since 1915 except for a four-year interruption during World War II — many Japanese have come to view the young players as the embodiment of national virtues. The Koshien games are "a reaffirmation that the nation's values of hard work and harmony still exist," Whiting said.

Some Japanese seem to lose perspective about what is happening on the field. In 1982, a magazine named Asahi Journal asked prominent people for their views of the tournament. A movie director, Masahiro Shinoda, responded that almost a religious feeling pervades these games. In that sense, he said, Koshien was holy ground and the young players were Japanese gods.

"That may be going a bit far," a tournament official, Kazuyuki Matsui, acknowledged this week. "But I think fans do see this as a pure and sincere form of the sport."

Purity and morality are commonly heard words at Koshien. According to Matsui, vice president of the Japan High School Baseball Federation, which co-sponsors the games with the newspaper Asahi Shimbun, the ultimate purpose is to make good citizens through baseball.

It also puts great pressure on the teen-agers, especially since every move is witnessed by tens of millions of their countrymen.

They are expected to bow to the other side, then trot out to the outfield to bow to their team's supporters. Protesting an umpire's call is forbidden. So are displays of temper, unless, perhaps, one runs the team.

During a recent tournament, a coach went to the mound and slapped his pitcher, who had just given up a few runs. Later, the youngster thanked his coach before the cameras for having brought him back to his senses.

To foul up is to bring group shame, a terrible situation in Japan. An entire team was sent home several years ago because one player had been charged with shoplifting at a supermarket.

The steely discipline, and references to godlike attributes, disturb some people, often foreigners ever-watchful for hints of resurgent Japanese militarism. Skeptics sometimes focus on the opening ceremonies, in which the players, their hair cropped extra close, march into Koshien in a militarily perfect line of pumping legs and swinging arms.

On the field, though, it is hard to view anything more than earnest teen-agers, who want to win for the folks back home and who, like boys everywhere, smile in victory and weep in defeat.

There certainly was nothing threatening about pitcher Tomoyasu Nagano as he wept after being knocked out of the box early in a game that his team, Shimizu Commercial, went on to lose, 12-2. Dutifully, he answered reporters' predictable questions about what went wrong with equally predictable comments about not having had the necessary concentration.

Later, like many of the losers, he grabbed a handful of Koshien dirt to take back to Shizuoka Prefecture. It would remind him one day of that brief shining moment when he was a boy of summer.

The Associated Press

Some of the 10,000 fans who came from the village of Shin Minato cheer on their team.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Ban Costs England 1 UEFA Cup Berth

BERN (UPI) — The banning of English teams from European soccer Cup competition has cost England one berth in the UEFA Cup, according to statistics released Wednesday by UEFA.

Berths in the 64-team cup are awarded by points derived from all European Cup competitions. England had been one of three countries able to field the maximum number of four teams, but after the ban at the end of last season its point total dropped — and will continue to until the ban is lifted.

Top performance ratings over a five-year period ending with the 1985-86 season: 1. Italy 39.466 points; 2. West Germany 37.332; 3. Soviet Union, 36.516; 4. Belgium 34.500; 5. Spain 33.199; 6. England 33.093; 7. Scotland 31.200; 8. Yugoslavia 29.150; 9. Portugal 29.100; 10. Austria 26.500.

Tottenham Player Heavily Fined

LONDON (AFP) — Tottenham striker Mark Falco was fined £1,500 ($2,250) Thursday by the Football Association and banned for two matches for making inflammatory gestures to Aston Villa supporters during a game last season.

Falco's fine is the biggest ever imposed on a player for this offense. He has admitted the charge but appealed the severity of the sentence.

Driesell Testifies Before Grand Jury

WASHINGTON (WP) — University of Maryland basketball coach Lefty Driesell waived his right to immunity from prosecution and testified for 3½ hours Wednesday before a Prince George's County, Maryland, grand jury investigating the death of his star player, Len Bias.

Driesell would not comment about his testimony, but his attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, said "he concealed nothing." The 23-member grand jury has recessed until next Tuesday.

Television Crewman Struck by Discus

BERLIN (AP) — A West German television technician remained in critical condition Thursday in an East Berlin hospital after being hit in the head by a discus during an East German track and field meet, the state-run East German news agency ADN reported.

Wolfgang Rost, a soundman for the West German ZDF network, was in the intensive care unit of the hospital and his condition is still "very life-threatening," ADN reported. Rost was hit in the head by a discus during the women's competition.

For the Record

Nick Lowery has signed three 1-year contracts with the Kansas City Chiefs that are worth about $900,000, making him the highest-paid placekicker in the history of the National Football League. *(AP)*

The San Diego Padres will no longer offer multiyear contracts because the team does not want to get stuck paying off players who get involved in drugs, the team president, Ballard Smith, said. *(AP)*

Mike Rockne, 33, one of 14 postal employees killed by a co-worker Wednesday in Edmond, Oklahoma, was a grandson of the legendary Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. *(AP)*

D. Ivy/Reuters

A SPLASH — Catherine Plewinski, removing her goggles, shaved nearly a second off the French record with a winning time of 1:00.76 in the 100-meter butterfly heat Thursday at the world championships in Madrid. An exhausted Mary T. Meagher of the United States, the world record holder, finished second but still gained the finals.

McEnroe Ranked 9th for U.S. Open

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Speculation was that the U.S. Tennis Association would ignore John McEnroe's No. 9 computer ranking and seed him among the top five for the U.S. Open, reflecting McEnroe's four Open championships. Instead, the USTA remained loyal to the rankings Wednesday, and now McEnroe probably will face a difficult draw in his attempt to win another singles title.

Ivan Lendl, the No. 1 player in the world and the defending champion in the 100-year-old tournament that begins Aug. 26, was top-seeded for the first time. He was followed by Mats Wilander of Sweden, Boris Becker of West Germany, Stefan Edberg of Sweden and Yannick Noah of France. Also seeded ahead of McEnroe, who had been top ranked for five straight years, are Jimmy Connors, Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and Henri Leconte of France.

Among the women, Martina Navratilova was seeded No. 1, followed by Chris Evert Lloyd and Steffi Graf of West Germany. Hana Mandlikova, who won the Open for the first time last year, is seeded No. 4.

McEnroe's ranking was considered an aberration because he had taken a sabbatical lasting nearly seven months. "It will give him a funny seeding," Lendl said, apprehensive about the chances of meeting McEnroe in a round of 16 or quarterfinal match, instead of in the semifinals or final. "You cannot count him out," Lendl added.

McEnroe, however, has played only one exhibition match against Lendl and in two grand prix tournaments since returning to the tour. He said Wednesday that he has not played up to his own expectations and does not consider himself a major threat in the Open.

Still, the tournament is special to McEnroe and has brought out the best in him in the past. "This one is special because it is in my backyard," he said. "It's something you dream about as a youngster. I'm just going to hope for the best but I'm not expecting to win."

■ **Wilander: Vacation Overdue**

Wilander, the second-ranked tennis player in the world, has said he may follow McEnroe's lead and take a long vacation from the sport, The Associated Press reported from Mason, Ohio.

Wilander, the top seed in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Championship in Mason, said Wednesday he understood why McEnroe recently took a seven-month break from tennis.

"I think McEnroe did a good thing," said Wilander. "I think everybody needs a break sometime and I just feel maybe I should take one.

"It might come after the U.S. Open, but I haven't decided yet. It depends on how I feel at the Open.

"The break could last a month, it could last six months, it depends on how I feel. I've played on the circuit six years and I haven't taken a long break. I think it's time to take one soon."

Perfect Game, No-Hitter Foiled In 9th; Clemens Gets 2-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — It was the night of the pitcher.

Don Carman of the Philadelphia Phillies came within one misplayed ball in the ninth inning of pitching a perfect game Wednesday night, Walt Terrell of the Detroit Tigers came within one out of pitching a no-hitter and Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox pitched his third two-hitter of the season as he became the major leagues' first 19-game winner this year.

Carman, his team's relief ace last season, missed getting a perfect game in San Francisco, where the Phillies won, 1-0, when Bob Brenly of the Giants led off the bottom of the ninth with long drive to left-center field. The ball bounced off the heel of the glove of center fielder Milt Thompson and was ruled a double.

"I thought Brenly's ball was going out," Carman said. "I thought I had lost the ballgame as well as the perfect game."

"I thought I had a bead on it," Thompson said. "But the sun and wind confused me. When I put my glasses down I lost it. I feel real bad."

Carman, who struck out nine, then retired the side and was lifted for a pinch hitter in the 10th, when teammate Juan Samuel hit a home run. Steve Bedrosian set the Giants down in order in the last of the 10th for his 17th save.

Mike Krukow pitched all 10 innings for the Giants, allowing eight hits, all of them singles except for Samuel's homer.

The last nine-inning perfect game in the majors was thrown by Mike Witt of the California Angels against the Texas Rangers on Sept. 30, 1984. The last National League nine-inning perfect game was recorded by Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers against the Chicago Cubs on Sept. 9, 1965. David Palmer of the Montreal Expos had a perfect game in a rain-shortened five-inning contest against the St. Louis Cardinals on April 21, 1984.

Tigers 3, Angels 0: In the American League, Terrell was thwarted from becoming the first Detroit pitcher to throw a no-hitter in Tiger Stadium in 34 years when Wally Joyner, the California rookie, doubled with two out in the ninth.

"I think I had a no-hitter in high school," said the undisturbed Terrell. "Me and 800 million other people."

Earlier this year, Joyner singled with one out in the ninth to spoil Charlie Hough's bid for a no-hitter for the Rangers.

Red Sox 9, Twins 1: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Clemens struck out six to raise his AL-leading total to 186 in his ninth complete game this year. Jim Rice went 3-for-5, with a bases-empty homer, while Wade Boggs tripled, doubled and singled to regain the AL batting lead from the Twins' Kirby Puckett. Puckett was struck out three times by Clemens.

Rangers 7, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, knuckleballer Charlie Hough pitched a three-hitter for Texas, retiring 18 consecutive batters after a run-scoring wild pitch in the first inning. Reliever Dale Mohorcic tied a major-league record by appearing in his 13th consecutive game.

Yankees 5, Mariners 2: In New York, Dave Winfield's 300th homer in the majors, a two-run shot, helped end a three-game losing streak. Don Mattingly added a two-run homer against Seattle.

Brewers 6, Indians 3: In Cleveland, Ernest Riles ended an 0-for-17 slump with a three-run homer and Rob Deer added a three-run blast for Milwaukee.

Blue Jays 4, White Sox 1: In Toronto, rookie Joe Johnson held Chicago to six singles for eight innings and Lloyd Moseby hit a two-run homer as the Blue Jays won their fifth straight.

Braves 8, Cubs 3: In the National League, Palmer, now playing for Atlanta, pitched a five-hitter through 7⅓ innings and had three hits and three RBI in Chicago.

Pirates 4, Astros 1: In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden pitched a five-hitter and singled in a run while Bobby Bonilla doubled in three against Houston as the Pirates ended a four-game losing streak.

Reds 3, Cardinals 1: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell hit his sixth home run in the past six days while Bill Gullickson shut out St. Louis for eight innings, and ended Bob Forsch's victory string at six straight.

Mets 7, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, pitcher Sid Fernandez singled in two runs to help New York post its first series sweep in Los Angeles since June 1968.

Padres 3, Expos 2: In San Diego, Kevin McReynolds accounted for all of the Padres' runs with two homers against Montreal. McReynolds has hit three home runs in the last two games, and has three game-winning RBI in the Padres' last four victories. He has driven in 12 runs in the last five games. *(UPI, AP)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

2 Mets Are Indicted on Felony Charges

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — New York Mets pitcher Ron Darling and second baseman Tim Teufel were indicted Wednesday on felony charges of assaulting two police officers trying to arrest them at a nightclub July 19.

Assistant District Attorney Mike Anderson said Darling and Teufel would be arraigned Aug. 29 on the felony charge before State District Judge Joe Kegans. No trial date was set.

The players and teammates Bob Ojeda and Rick Aguilera were arrested following an incident that started when Teufel was told he could not take an opened beer bottle out of the club, police said.

Ojeda and Aguilera were charged with hindering an arrest, a misdemeanor, and will have their cases heard in another court. All four players were held in jail overnight.

Darling and Teufel face maximum penalties of 10 years in prison and $5,000 in fines. The maximum penalty for Ojeda and Aguilera is one year in jail and a $2,000 fine.

Defense attorney Dick DeGuerin, who is representing Darling and Teufel, said he was not surprised by the indictment.

"We expected it, it's par for the course," DeGuerin said. "If the grand jury gets it, you're going to trial."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle	000 200 000—2	7 1
New York	022 001 03x—8	9 0

Moore, Guetterman (4) and S.Bradley; Drebek, Stoddard (5), Rishetti (8) and Skinner. W—Stoddard, 2-0. L—Moore, 7-11. HRs—Seattle, Tartabull (23). New York, Winfield (19), Mattingly (22).

California	000 000 000—0	1 1
Detroit	000 000 21x—3	6 0

Candelaria, Corbett (8) and Boone; Terrell and Heath. W—Terrell, 11-9. L—Candelaria, 6-2. HR—Detroit, Trammell (12).

Chicago	000 000 001—1	8 1
Toronto	000 020 02x—4	7 0

Dotson, Thigpen (8) and Karkovice; Fisk, J.Johnson, Henke (7) and Whitt. W—Henke, 3-7. L—DeLeon, 3-2. HR—Toronto, Bell (17).

Baltimore	033 000 000—6	11 2
Cleveland	000 001 020—3	6 1

Weaver, Clear (8), Plesac (8) and Cerone; Bailes, Yett (3), Wills (7) and Allanson. Bando (9). W—Weaver, 4-9. L—Bailes, 9-8. Sv—Plesac (18). HRs—Milwaukee, Riles (8), Deer (28).

Texas	004 001 200—7	12 0
Kansas City	100 000 000—1	3 1

Hough, Mohorcic (9) and Petrelli; Bankhead, Black (7) and Sundberg. W—Hough, 10-8. L—Bankhead, 6-7.

Boston	200 012 201—7	14 0
Minnesota	000 100 000—1	2 2

Clemens and Gedman; Heaton, Jackson (5), Fontenot (7), Atherton (9) and Reed. W—Clemens, 19-4. L—Heaton, 4-12. HRs—Boston, Rice (12), Evans (18), Baylor (23). (Oakland at Baltimore, ppd., rain)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	002 202 110—8	17 0
Chicago	000 000 030—3	6 1

Palmer, Dedmon (8) and Virgil; Eckersley, Trout (4), R.Davis (8) and J.Davis. W—Palmer, 9-8. L—Eckersley, 4-8.

Philadelphia	000 000 000 1—1	5 0
San Francisco	000 000 000 0—0	1 0

Carman, Bedrosian (10) and Reynolds; Krukow and Brenly. W—Carman, 4-4. L—Krukow, 12-7. Sv—Bedrosian (17). HR—Philadelphia, Samuel (11).

St.Louis	000 000 001—1	9 1
Cincinnati	100 020 00x—3	7 0

Forsch, Horton (8) and LaVelliere; Gullickson, Franco (9) and Diaz. W—Gullickson, 10-8. L—Forsch, 12-7. Sv—Franco (21). HRs—St. Louis, Van Slyke (8). Cincinnati, Bell (15).

Houston	100 000 000—1	5 1
Pittsburgh	000 000 00x—4	7 0

Knepper, Darwin (7) and Mizerock; Rhoden and Pena. W—Rhoden, 14-7. L—Knepper, 15-9.

New York	022 200 001—7	13 0
Los Angeles	000 000 000—0	8 2

Fernandez, Anderson (7), Orosco (8) and Hearn; Powell, Beckwith (4), Pena (6), Vande Berg (9) and Trevino. Sciascia (9). W—Fernandez, 14-4. L—Powell, 2-5. Sv—Orosco (17). HR—Los Angeles, Marshall (19).

Montreal	000 001 100—2	9 0
San Diego	000 102 00x—3	5 0

Tibbs, McClure (7), Burke (8) and Nieto; Billardello (5), Show, Lefferts (7), McCullers (7), Gossage (9) and Kennedy. W—Show, 9-5. L—Tibbs, 6-7. Sv—Gossage (21). HRs—San Diego, McReynolds 2 (18).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	71	49	.592	—
New York	66	55	.545	5½
Toronto	65	56	.537	6½
Detroit	65	57	.533	7
Baltimore	62	57	.521	8½
Cleveland	62	59	.512	9½
Milwaukee	60	60	.500	11

West Division

California	66	54	.550	—
Texas	62	58	.517	4
Kansas City	54	66	.450	12
Chicago	52	66	.441	13
Oakland	53	68	.438	13½
Seattle	53	69	.434	14
Minnesota	52	69	.430	14½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	80	41	.661	—
Philadelphia	61	57	.508	18½
Montreal	59	58	.504	19
St. Louis	59	61	.492	20½
Chicago	52	68	.433	27½
Pittsburgh	46	72	.408	31½

West Division

Houston	69	52	.570	—
San Francisco	61	59	.508	7½
Cincinnati	59	61	.492	9½
Los Angeles	58	63	.479	11
Atlanta	57	62	.479	11
San Diego	57	64	.471	12

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

KANSAS CITY—Announced it will move its motor-homes spring training camp to Orlando, Florida, in 1988.

OAKLAND—Placed Tony Phillips, infielder, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Mark McGwire, third baseman, from Tacoma, Pacific Coast League.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Put Tom Niedenfuer, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Brian Holton, pitcher, from Albuquerque, Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Named Dick Harter assistant coach.

NEW JERSEY—Named Bob MacKinnon interim director of basketball operations.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

GREEN BAY—Signed Curtis Pendrides, wide reciever, and Billy Kidd, center. Waived Willie Wara, wide reciever, and Freddie Parker, fullback.

L.A. RAMS—Waived Gary Green and Eric Harris, cornerbacks; James McDonald, right end; Lynn Williams, William Sims and John Komeno, running backs; David Groman and Austin Shanks, wide receivers; Steve Jordan, placekicker; Chris Pacheco, nose tackle; Mark Pembrook, safety, and Mike Shiner, tackle. Put Hugh Millen, quarterback; Howard McAdoo, Steve Jaroscki and Duke Schomel, linebackers; Hank Goebel, tackle; Elbert Watts, defensive back, and Darren Long, right end, on the injured reserve list.

N.Y. GIANTS—Claimed Bob Thomas, placekicker, on waivers. Waived Eric Schubert, placekicker.

ST. LOUIS—Waived Evan Arapostathis, placekicker. Signed Bryan Wagner, placekicker.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Mike Guendling, linebacker. Claimed Eric Riley, defensive back, on waivers.

TAMPA BAY—Traded Andy Hawkins, linebacker, to San Diego for a 1987 sixth-round draft choice.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

EDMONTON—Signed Mark Napier, forward; Todd Ewen, right wing, and Grant Dion, defenseman.

COLLEGE

C.W. POST—Named Tony Razzano women's basketball coach.

DRAKE—Orv Salmon, assistant basketball coach, resigned.

JACKSONVILLE—Named Jeff Mitchell assistant basketball coach.

McCallum Concession 'Disgusts' Meyers

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Eddie Meyers, whose career with the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League has been stymied by his military service with the U.S. Marine Corps, says he is "a little disgusted" about concessions the navy has made for Napoleon McCallum to play with the Los Angeles Raiders.

McCallum, an all-America running back at the U.S. Naval Academy, was authorized Wednesday to play with the Raiders by Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman.

The navy reworked McCallum's orders, stationing him on a disabled ship at Long Beach, California, shortly after he was picked by the Raiders in the fourth round of the NFL draft in April. That put the ensign a 30-minute drive from the Raiders' camp.

The navy said the same authorization — that playing would be allowed as long as it did not interfere with military duties — would apply to Meyers, a first lieutenant. But he is based at Camp Pendleton, California, far from Atlanta.

Meyers, who held most of the 26 records McCallum broke at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, had been trying to mesh his military and football careers since he left the academy in 1982. But the navy, which controls the Marine Corps, has refused to transfer him.

He has been using his annual leave to train with the Falcons.

"I'm a little disgusted about it," Meyers said. "I've made pleas. I've made appeals. I tried to make a deal with them and I get nothing out of it. That they would be so capably willing to help him, while they haven't given me a chance. I find it disgusting. I'm disappointed."

He added that "even if they freed me to play, it would be too late this year and next year I'm out of the service."

He has not played in either of the Falcons' exhibition games so far this season. Coach Dan Henning said he will try to get Meyers into the Saturday night exhibition against the Cleveland Browns, but offered no promises.

"Eddie is not vying for a position on the '86 team and he knows that," Henning said.

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OBSERVER

A Young Fogey's Guide

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The recent report in this space on the rise of the Young Fogeys has elicited barrels of inquiries from readers. Here are a few, and their answers.

Can a gay be a Young Fogey?

Yes, but only if he quits calling himself "gay" and starts saying "homosexual." Homosexuality is no excuse for frivolous language.

Your report suggested that only a male lawyer could qualify to become a Young Fogey. Is there no hope for persons of the feminine gender?

Absolutely none. If, however, you are willing to quit being a person of the feminine gender and to start referring to yourself as a lady, you may qualify for membership in The Lovely Spouse Society.

I am 51 years old. Would I have to lie about my age if I wanted to become a Young Fogey?

The worst thing you can do is lie, because Young Fogeys are very sincere about their desire to put more people in prison. However, if you have held your waistline down so you still look trim in a three-piece suit, and if you have never abandoned your faith in capital punishment, the Young Fogeys may be willing to overlook your age.

I have bought the three-piece suit and the wire-rimmed eyeglasses. I have written letters to the editor abusing the American Civil Liberties Union for subverting the Constitution. The Young Fogeys still ignore me. How can I win their respect?

Publish a revisionist history proving that the Emancipation Proclamation was illegal.

A distinguished Young Fogey invited me to lunch in an expensive restaurant. I knew why. He was on the Admissions Committee and wanted to check out my three-piece suit and wire-rimmed glasses and hear me denounce the American Civil Liberties Union. After picking up the lunch tab, he said I was "not Young Fogey timber." What did I do wrong?

By letting him pay the lunch bill, you outraged the Young Fogeys' most sacred principle: There is no free lunch.

I have heard that Young Fogeys never ride in limousines. Why?

This is not true, although no Young Fogey would be caught dead wearing his identifying three-piece suit and wire-rimmed specs in a limousine, for fear that the Eastern, ACLU-dominated press would make jokes about his becoming a limousine liberal. To preserve his reputation as a four-door-sedan conservative, the Young Fogey disguises himself in horn rims, faded jeans and a magenta punk wig before stepping out limousine-style.

What is it like being married to a Young Fogey?

Women who have had the experience say it is very gratifying if you enjoy lectures on constitutional law and the illegality of the Emancipation Proclamation, but disappointing if you're hoping to get out of washing the dishes.

I have heard that Young Fogeys are marvelous lovers. Is this true?

Marvelous lovers? You're talking about people who, given a lovemaking situation, won't make a move that hasn't been approved by the Supreme Court. Really, now!

What's it like being a Young Fogey's child?

The bedtime stories are pretty dull unless you're the kind of child whose blood runs cold at mention of Earl Warren and the American Civil Liberties Union. First time you're caught with a copy of Playboy, you have to read, and write a book report on, "The Ed Meese Story; or, The Rediscovery of the Lost American Constitution."

As a lady who wants to save America from the American Civil Liberties Union before it's too late, I resent being sidetracked into the ineffectual Lovely Spouse Society. My idea is, we could have thousands of women fighting for the Young Fogified philosophy if I could only think of the perfect name to attract them. What do you think of a name like Young Fogeyesses?

It could set the Young Fogey movement back 20 years. Fogeyesses is one of those words that gives you a headache just to look at. And think of all the people who are going to say you're too dumb to know how to spell "four guesses." You don't want people associating lady Young Fogeys with dumbness. The sensible name for your movement is Young Fogeypersons. I give you the name. Yes, though there is no free lunch, there is free naming. Trust me. I am not a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

New York Times Service

In 'Rags,' an Opera Star Turns to Broadway Stage

By Heidi Waleson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the composer Charles Strouse met the internationally acclaimed opera singer Teresa Stratas in New York last winter, she jokingly told him, "The last thing I ever wanted to do was a musical." He replied, "The last person I ever wanted to work with was an opera singer."

The show that brought this unlikely pair together is "Rags," a musical that focuses on the dark side of the experience of Jewish immigrants in the United States. With a book by Joseph Stein, lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, and Gene Saks as director, it was scheduled to open at the Mark Hellinger Theater Thursday.

A move to Broadway no longer signals the end of a serious operatic career. Some younger singers, such as Sheryl Woods and Christopher Groendaal, today shuttle comfortably back and forth between the two worlds — but it is an unusual move for an opera singer of Stratas's stature. What is more, Stratas had turned down all operatic stage roles offered to her since 1983, when she returned to her native Toronto to care for her ailing father.

Last winter, however, the three writers of "Rags" approached Stratas about their musical. She agreed to consider it because of the material. "They told me it was about the immigrant experience and that interested me," said the 48-year-old soprano, who was born in Toronto, the daughter of poor Greek immigrants. "Then they sent me a tape with some of the songs. I put it on thinking I was going to turn it off in a second."

She met with the three men but said, "I was worried that they would compromise the material. I was afraid that it might trivialize an important subject, and, because it was Broadway, try to make it light, pasteurize the pain of the immigrants so that God forbid anyone might really feel anything like what the immigrants actually felt. But they promised that they were really going to risk it."

"Rags" is the fictional story of a Russian Jew, Rebecca, who comes to New York in 1910 with her young son in search of her husband, who had immigrated several years earlier. He does not meet her at the boat and she is forced to find work in a strange land. The plot encompasses the Jewish ghetto on Manhattan's Lower East Side with its pushcart markets, sweat shops, the Yiddish theater, union organizers, Tammany Hall politics, radicalism and the painful process of the assimilation of immigrant Jews in to the United States.

It was the sweep and size of the show (it has a cast of more than 30 performing more than 20 numbers) that made the "Rags" creators think of hiring an opera singer to be its center. The character and the vocal range of Rebecca were expanded. The music combines the sounds of the period, such as ragtime, and Jewish ethnic and religious music, with richly romantic vocal and orchestral writing.

The three writers and the producer had seen Stratas perform either on the operatic stage or on screen and said they were impressed by her extraordinary range and intensity as an actress in a world in which acting can at times degenerate into large gesture or caricature. In recent years, she had turned in critically acclaimed portrayals of Alban Berg's Lulu, the amoral siren who drives men to their deaths and is eventually murdered by Jack the Ripper, and the tough prostitute, Jenny, in Brecht and Weill's "Mahagonny," both at the Metropolitan Opera. She showed a softer side in the televised "Amahl and the Night Visitors" in 1951, and her Violetta in Franco Zeffirelli's 1983 film of "La Traviata," according to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "eclipsed Garbo in 'Camille.'"

Despite her relatively small stature (she is 5 feet tall), many critics have said that she projects an intensity that dominates a stage physically and vocally.

When the three creators of "Rags" met her, "it was professional love at first sight," said Schwartz. "She has a combination of vulnerability and inner strength — like the immigrant women."

A bout of tuberculosis as a child left Stratas subject to frequent illness and, as a result, she often cancels performances. Indeed, the star contracted bronchitis and had to be replaced by her understudy for several performances during the pre-Broadway tryout in Boston.

But Stratas said she was not worried about having to do the typical eight Broadway performances a week instead of opera's three. "I don't get tired," she said. The producer Lee Guber said that her reputation for temperament also preceded her but that "we haven't seen it; she's hard-working and dedicated to the project."

Perhaps the biggest change from the opera world for Stratas has been participating in the show's creation. With the memory of her immigrant parents to draw on, she has been a resource for the creators. Her father, an illiterate Greek shepherd, "became a manic depressive," she said. "He couldn't assimilate." Her mother held the family together by running a restaurant. The writers added a sense of humor to the character of Rebecca when Stratas insisted that laughter helped to keep her mother going during her darkest days. "They let me speak from my own experience," she said. "Rebecca is really from my mother, what I've told the men about a woman like that, and what she did for her child."

Things have not, however, been entirely smooth. The early staging process did not go well, Guber said. And three weeks into rehearsals, the original director, Joan Micklin Silver, left the production. Schwartz and Strouse staged the show for its Boston run. Saks was hired during the first rehearsal week in New York.

Performing in an original musical that changes day to day is very different from learning a role in toto before arriving at the opera house for the first rehearsal. That situation, however, has not thrown Stratas. "I learn very quickly and I get bored easily," she said. "They found the formula for keeping me interested: 'She's getting restless. Give her another 40 pages of dialogue!'"

Although Stratas is famous for the realism of her acting, the show's creators worried a bit about how she would fit into a Broadway show. Stratas does not think, however, that there is that much of a difference between opera and musical theater. "There's a certain passion that opera has. It's about the passion of life, or should be, and that same passion I'm going to bring to every work I do or I shouldn't be doing it. Broadway audiences may hate me," she says. "I'm not some pleasant little bland thing."

Stratas started her singing career in Toronto nightclubs to earn money for her family. "I went from the popular to the classical and then came back to the Kurt Weill, which was my first experience of engaging both worlds. I think Charles Strouse is one of those people, like Leonard Bernstein, who continues bridging the two worlds. There shouldn't be classical and popular, classical and Broadway. As Weill said, there's good music and bad music. I haven't taken any different approach." Nonetheless, Stratas said, "'Rags' has released something for me. I'm not sure whether it's the subject matter or the accessibility of that kind of theater which allows me the spoken word."

Beth Bergman; Carol Rosegg/Martha Swope Associates

Stratas (top) in the musical "Rags"; Stephen Schwartz (left) is the lyricist, Charles Strouse the composer.

PEOPLE

Former Assistant Sought In Dian Fossey Slaying

An international arrest warrant has been issued for a U. S. wildlife researcher "suspected of being implicated in the murder" of the gorilla researcher Dian Fossey last year at her remote mountain camp, according to a Rwandan government publication. Actualités Nationales, a daily French-language newsletter published by the Rwandan Ministry of Information, identified the suspect as Wayne McGuire, of Hoboken, New Jersey. McGuire, 34, then a graduate student from the University of Oklahoma, was a research assistant for Fossey in her study of the rare mountain gorillas that live on the slopes of Mount Visoke, a 12,175-foot (4,000-meter) dormant volcano in Rwanda. The publication said five Rwandans, whom it did not identify, also were suspects. The newsletter said McGuire left the central African country July 27. Fossey, 53, was found slain last Dec. 27. McGuire was the only foreigner at Fossey's Karisoke Research Center when she was found dead in the bedroom of her two-room corrugated tin cabin, her face repeatedly slashed by a machete. A pistol and ammunition cartridge were found near her right hand. The cabin was ransacked, but only Fossey's passport was missing.

□

Menachem Meir, The son of **Golda Meir**, the late Israeli prime minister, has submitted an application to become a cellist for the Bismarck-Mandan Symphony Orchestra in North Dakota, orchestra officials said Wednesday. Meir is seeking the $13,000-a-year job as the orchestra's principal cellist. He is a member of the Israeli Philharmonic, former director of the Israel Conservatory in Tel Aviv and a graduate of the Manhattan School of Music.

□

Two Soviet high wire artists who defected from the Moscow Circus said Wednesday that they would join a Miami circus and then tour the country as an independent act. **Nikolai** and **Bertalina Nikolski**, both 35, slipped away from the Moscow Circus in Argentina on Aug. 4 and flew to Miami where they were granted political asylum. They had been negotiating with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey.

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